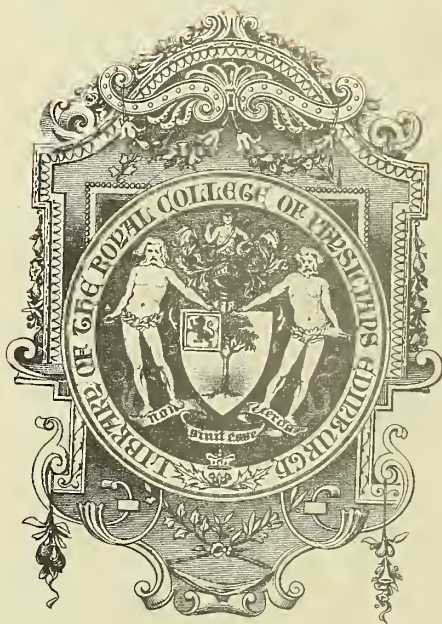


DERMOCHROMES

JACOBI PRINGLE

VOL. III



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PORTFOLIO
OF
DERMOCHROMES

BY
PROFESSOR JACOBI
Of Freiburg im Breisgau.

English Adaptation of Text
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Middlesex Hospital, London.

*WITH 243 COLOURED, 2 BLACK AND WHITE ILLUSTRATIONS ON 132 PLATES,
AND 12 PHOTOMICROGRAPHS OF PARASITIC FUNGI.*

THIRD REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION.

VOL. III.




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Keratoma Senile.

Seborrhœic Warts.

PLATE LXXX., FIG. 149.

A number of superficial, sharply circumscribed, flat, hyperkeratotic, warty growths are often present in old people, especially upon the face, but comparatively frequently also on the neck, forearms and backs of the hands (Fig. 149). They are also called Seborrhœic Warts. These keratomata are not identical with ordinary senile warts, and merit special description, as they frequently are the starting-point or, indeed, the first stage of comparatively benign epitheliomata. From time to time their horny covering shells off, but soon forms again.

The **Diagnosis** presents no difficulty.

The **Prognosis** must be to some extent guarded in view of the possibility of their becoming epitheliomatous.

Treatment.—The growths can be easily, if only temporarily, removed by maceration with salicylic ointment or plasters, followed by washing with spirits of soap. Permanent good results can be obtained by caustics or X-ray treatment. In keratomata of doubtful nature the measures employed should be the same as for epithelioma.

Fig. 149. Model in the Hospital for Incurables in Berlin (Kolbow).
Dr. Gräffner's case.

Xerodermia Pigmentosa.

PLATE LXXX., FIG. 150.

Xerodermia pigmentosa is a very rare disease, which generally runs in families and shows itself in early childhood. Other names applied to the condition are *Melanosis lenticularis progressiva* and *Liodermia essentialis*. Under the influence of sunlight an erythematous or eczematous dermatitis appears on the face, arms and legs, upon which, as a basis, numerous pigment-spots of the most variable size gradually develop, along with telangiectases and warty growths; and these finally leave white, atrophic, pitted spots (Fig. 150). The atrophy may attain considerable dimensions and the pigmentary spots become very numerous and extensive. The special point of importance about the disease is the fact that even in early youth, or often later, malignant growths (carcinoma and sarcoma) develop from the pigment-spots and lead to secondary growths in other organs.

The **Diagnosis** is difficult at first, but is subsequently easy.

The **Prognosis** is absolutely unfavourable, but the malady may last for years.

The **Treatment** consists, in the first instance, of attempting to hinder the progress of the disease by preventing exposure to the active chemical rays of light—*e.g.*, by yellow veils, coloured pastes, etc. The tumours must be removed by surgical means, but relapses and metastases seldom fail to occur.

Fig. 150. Model in Saint Louis Hospital in Paris (Baretta). Quinquaud's case.





No. 149. Keratoma senile (Seborrhoeic warts).



No. 150. Xeroderma pigmentosa.

Paget's Disease.

PLATE LXXXI., FIG. 151.

Paget's disease of the breast usually begins as an obstinate, moist, eczematous condition on and around the nipple, in women about the climacteric. The disease very seldom occurs in other parts of the body, *e.g.*, the anal region. The weeping spot is at first small, excoriated, covered in places with papillary, horny growths, and has a very sharply-defined line of demarcation, but it spreads gradually at the periphery. After some time the affected area becomes flat, with parchment-like induration, and the disease may attain considerable dimensions, while regressive changes, with shrinkage and retraction of the nipple, result (Fig. 151). Ultimately carcinoma of the neighbouring lymphatic glands, or of the mamma, usually complicates the process.

The **Diagnosis** of Paget's disease from chronic weeping eczema must first be established. In eczema the margin is not so sharply defined ; subsequently the long duration of the malady, the parchment-like hardness and, in doubtful cases, the microscopic examination of a portion of excised tissue, will decide the diagnosis.

The **Prognosis** is invariably dubious.

The **Treatment** is purely surgical and consists in removal of the entire breast.

Fig. 151. Model in Pospelow's Clinic in Moscow (Fiweisky).

Ulcus Rodens.

Rodent Ulcer.

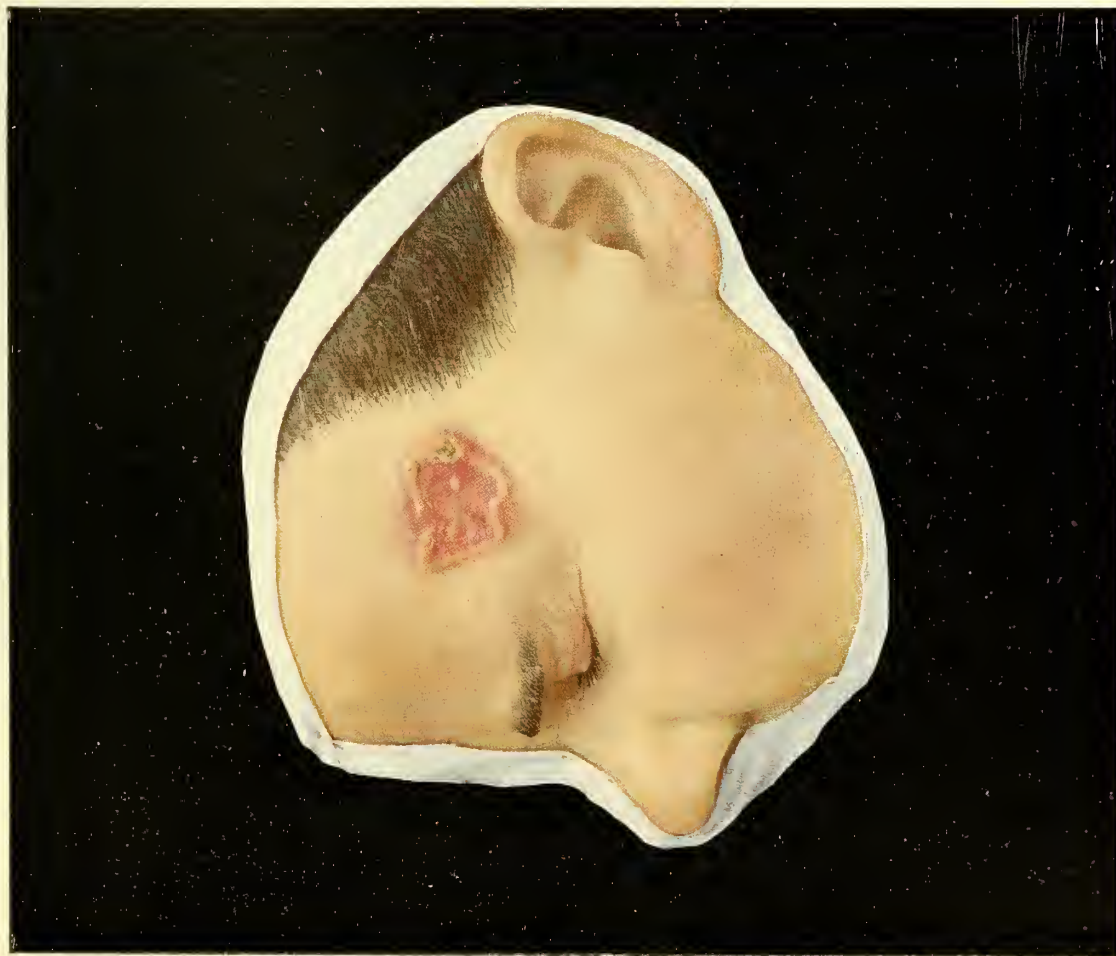
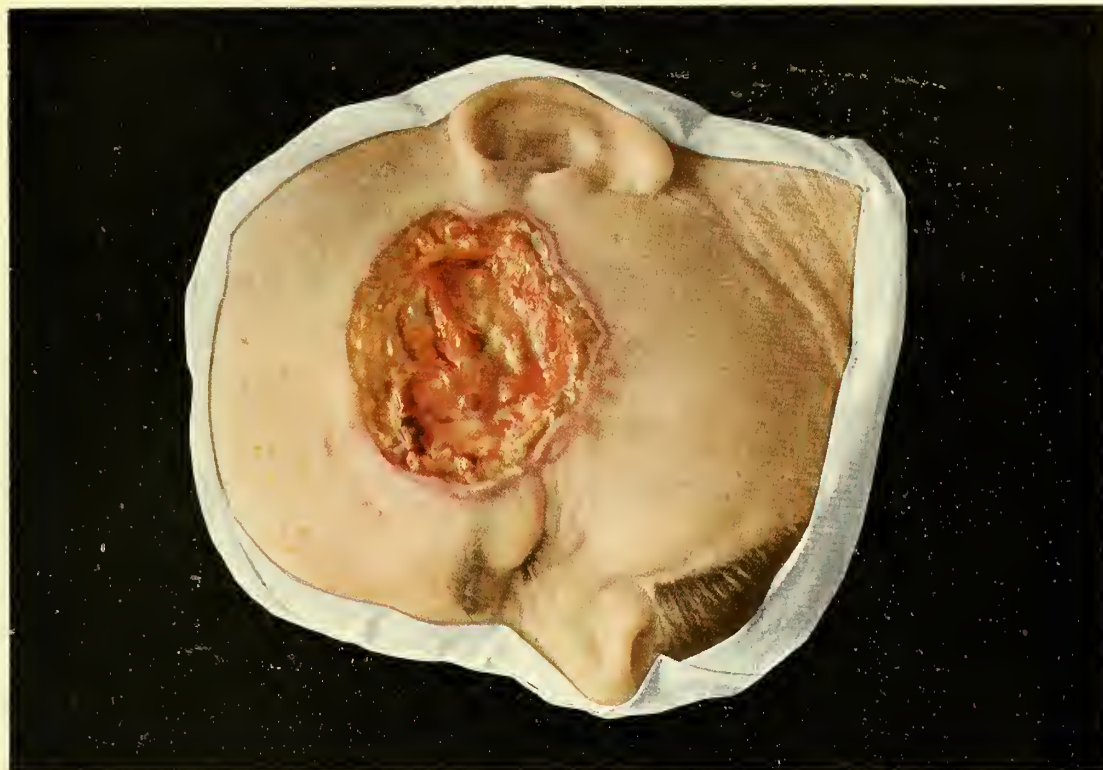
PLATES LXXXII., LXXXIII., FIGS. 152, 153, 154.

Rodent ulcer is the commonest and most interesting form of primary carcinoma of the skin, and occurs chiefly in persons of middle or advanced age. Originating as a small, hard nodule of normal or slightly reddish colour, it spreads at the periphery and breaks down in the centre so as, finally, to form a flat ulcer, with hardened base and margin, which is generally round or kidney-shaped in outline (Figs. 152, 153). The border is slightly raised, partially undermined, and, as a rule, renders the nature of the new-growth manifest. The ulcer is faintly granular on the surface, and bright red or livid in colour. The amount of secretion from it is small and soon dries up to form firmly adherent crusts. Healing in the centre occurs pretty frequently; but exceptionally, in cases of long standing, the ulceration extends to the deeper parts. Rodent ulcer is regarded as comparatively benign on this account, and also because involvement of the corresponding lymphatic glands seldom or never occurs. A transformation into malignant carcinoma does, however, sometimes take place. Occasionally new carcinomatous changes take place in the cicatrised parts of epitheliomata apparently benign and with a tendency to heal in the centre while spreading at the margin (Fig. 154); and such cases may become very malignant. The face is the seat of predilection, especially the nose, forehead, temples, and the





No. 151. Paget's Disease.



No. 152, 153. Ulcus rodens (Rodent Ulcer).



No. 154. Carcinoma epitheliale cicatrisans.

eyelids ; the genital region may be attacked, but other parts of the body are very rarely affected. Rodent ulcer has frequently been observed to originate from seborrhœic warts (*keratoma senile*).

The **Diagnosis** must be founded upon the localization, the age of the patient, the hardness of the base and margin, and the very slow spread of the disease ; and it is usually easily made. Sometimes the differential diagnosis from syphilis is difficult, especially when the lesion spreads at the edge and heals in the centre, as frequently takes place also in that disease. In dubious cases the result of microscopical examination of an excised portion, or the failure of antispecific remedies, along with the absence of other syphilitic phenomena, will decide the matter.

The **Prognosis** is favourable in very localized cases in the early stages, but afterwards malignancy may set in.

Treatment.—In view of the comparatively benign character of the disease at its beginning, scraping, thermo-cauterization, or the use of various caustics (*e.g.*, strong resorcin solutions, arsenical paste) are often successful, and treatment with X rays or radium gives good results. But such cases must always be kept under close observation, and if any rapid extension of the disease either in depth or on the surface occur, only energetic surgical procedures are of avail. The efficacy of the internal or subcutaneous administration of arsenic is very doubtful.

Fig. 152. Model in the Freiburg Clinic (Johnsen).

Fig. 153. Model in Jadassohn's Clinic in Berne (Johnsen).

Fig. 154. Model in Neisser's Clinic in Breslau (Kröner).

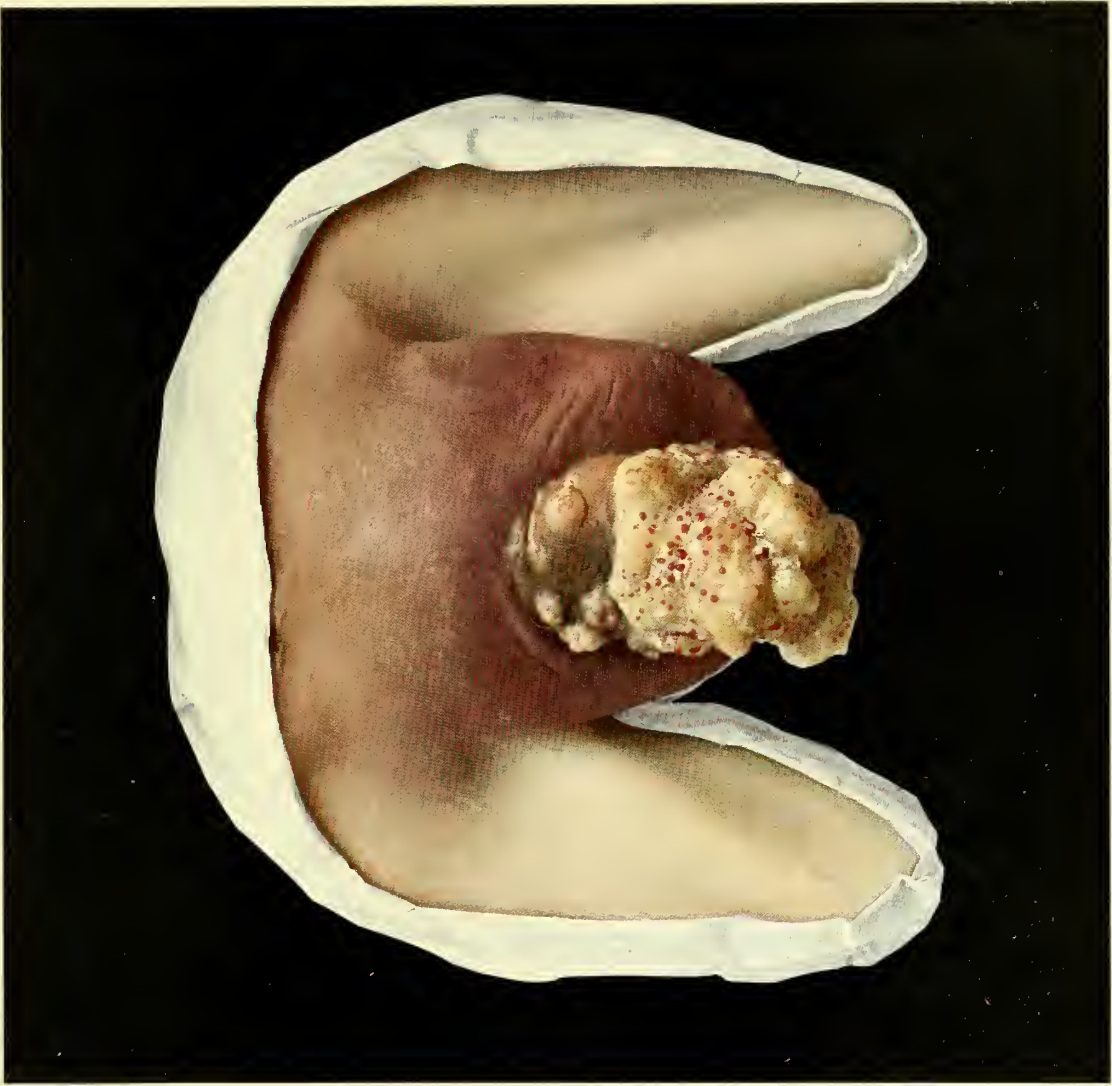
Carcinoma Linguæ.

Carcinoma Penis.

PLATE LXXXIV., FIGS. 155, 156.

In addition to the comparatively benign rodent ulcer, there also occur in middle and advanced life more malignant forms of primary carcinoma which occasionally attack intact epidermis, but more frequently develop upon chronic ulcerative processes such as lupus and late syphilis, leucoplakia, keratoses, senile warts, etc. The mucous membrane of the lips and tongue not infrequently is the starting-point of carcinomatous new growths. These generally begin as hard nodules, which break down to form ulcers or undergo transformation into malignant papillomata (Fig. 155). The latter form is especially common on the penis (Fig. 156). Extremely marked malignancy often manifests itself by uncontrollable extension of the disease, both in area and in depth, by pain, hæmorrhage, implication of the corresponding glands, and by progressive cachexia.

The **Diagnosis** may be grounded on the hardness—especially of the margin—of the nodular growths, on the glandular swellings, and on taking into consideration the age of the patient. If we are dealing with a carcinoma *ab initio*, the differential diagnosis from syphilis and tuberculosis (especially lupus) must be especially established; the former malady may be



No. 156. Carcinoma penis.



No. 155. Carcinoma linguae.

eliminated from the diagnosis by the failure of anti-syphilitic treatment, the latter by the absence of reaction to injections of the original tuberculin. In doubtful cases a biopsy is always the best procedure.

The **Prognosis** is least unfavourable in cases diagnosed very early, but in general it is very unsatisfactory.

The best **Treatment** is the surgical removal of the parts, cutting wide into the healthy tissues, and at the same time taking away all diseased or suspicious glands. If the situation of the growth does not permit of this radical procedure, or if recurrences take place in the scars, treatment with X rays yields many good results. Caustics, the sharp spoon, and Paquelin cauterization may certainly cause temporary cicatrization, but almost never accomplish a permanent cure. In inoperable carcinomata treatment with X rays sometimes causes improvement of long duration, and almost always diminution of pain.

Fig. 155. Model in Saint Louis Hospital in Paris, No. 1557 (Baretta). Hallopeau's case.

Fig. 156. Model in Neisser's Clinic in Breslau (Kröner).

Mycosis Fungoides.

PLATES LXXXV., LXXXVI., FIGS. 157, 158.

The first stage of Mycosis (or Granuloma) fungoides is characterized by the appearance of violently itchy, very chronic patches on the skin, which resemble eczema or psoriasis, but resist all treatment suitable for these diseases (Fig. 157). After the inflammatory, infiltrated patches have lasted for years, tomato-like tumours develop either from them or rise abruptly from healthy skin; they are of bluish or reddish-brown colour and sometimes ulcerate on the surface (Fig. 158). After a prolonged duration of the malady death ensues from marasmus, often with internal secondary deposits. In very rare cases the pre-mycotic stage is absent.

The **Etiology** is unknown. The tumours present anatomical characters somewhat similar to those of sarcoma.

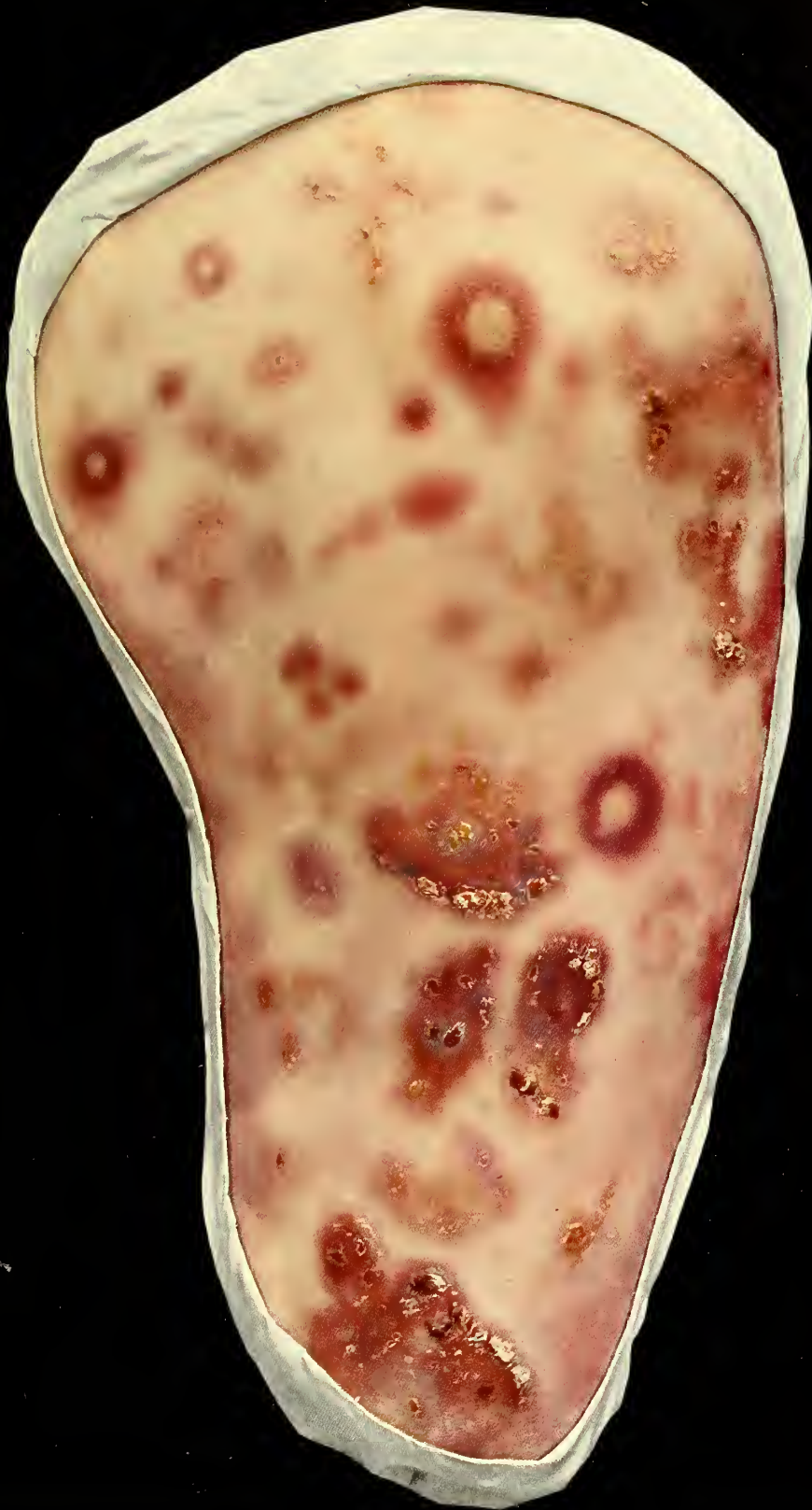
The **Diagnosis** is extremely difficult in the earlier stages, and can only be established by the extraordinary resistance of the patches to ordinary therapeutic measures, by the violent itching, and by the prolonged duration of the disease. In the second stage the characteristic tumours render the diagnosis a matter of no great difficulty.

The **Prognosis** is very unfavourable.

Treatment.—Cures by arsenic have been reported, but the remedy is utterly unreliable. On the other hand, cures may be obtained by X-ray treatment even in very advanced cases.

Fig. 157. Model in Neisser's Clinic in Breslau (Kröner).

Fig. 158. Model in Saint Louis Hospital in Paris (Baretta).
Hallopeau's case.





Sarcoma Cutis.

Sarcoma idiopathicum multiplex hæmorrhagicum.

PLATE LXXXVI., FIG. 159; PLATE LXXXVII.,
FIG. 160.

Sarcoma occurs upon the skin either secondarily to growths in internal organs or primarily; among the latter are the very malignant, pigmentary sarcomata arising from irritated nævi, which usually soon give rise to secondary growths elsewhere. Non-pigmented forms are also observed, in which isolated or disseminated, firm nodules, of normal or red and livid colour, sometimes occupy a great part of the integument (Fig. 160). Their course is slow or rapid according to their degree of malignancy, and leads sooner or later to secondary growths in internal organs and lymphatic glands. The larger tumours may ulcerate.

The disease described by Kaposi as *idiopathic multiple hæmorrhagic pigmentary sarcoma* merits special attention. It first appears on the extremities in the form of bright-red lumps, which soon become bluish from hæmorrhage into them. With these growths a superficial sarcomatosis of the skin is soon associated; this is accompanied by considerable pain, and the recent tumours assume all the characters of the original ones, including their blue and livid tint (Fig. 159). Further extension either locally or to internal organs takes place comparatively seldom, in contrast with other rapidly progressive skin-

sarcomata ; while spontaneous evolution of separate nodules, with pigmentation and atrophy, not infrequently happens. Death, as a rule, occurs only after a very prolonged period.

The **Etiology** of sarcoma is still unrecognized, but many facts in connection with these growths point to the possibility of its being an infective process.

The **Diagnosis** of isolated pigmentary sarcomata is not particularly difficult when they develop from nævi. The recognition of non-pigmented sarcomata is much harder ; they may be mistaken for granulation-tumours, syphilis, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, or mycosis fungoides. A microscopical examination may be necessary to settle the matter, after the failure of antisyphilitic treatment and of reaction to tuberculin have been verified. Multiple, idiopathic, hæmorrhagic sarcoma may be recognized with certainty by its localization and course.

The **Prognosis**, except in the last-mentioned form, is utterly bad, as even when early ablation is carried out, local relapses and secondary growths almost invariably occur, especially in pigmented cases.

Treatment.—Injections of arsenic may first be mentioned as worthy of trial, but removal with the knife must be applied to pigmentary nævi, as soon as they show signs of malignancy.

Fig. 159. Model in Neisser's Clinic in Breslau (Kröner).

Fig. 160. Model in Lesser's Clinic in Berlin (Kolbow).



No. 158. Mycosis fungoides.



No. 159. Sarcoma idiopathicum multiplex haemorrhagicum.



No. 160. Sarcomatosis cutis.



Eczema.

PLATES LXXXVIII.—XCV., FIGS. 161–174 ;
PLATE XCIX., FIG. 180.

The name Eczema connotes the most frequent superficial disease of the skin, in which all the different degrees of its inflammation occur either together or separately, accompanied by severe itching. According to the intensity of the exudative process, which takes place chiefly in the epithelium—but which may affect the deeper layers in cases of longer standing or greater severity—a distinction is drawn between the *erythematous* phase, characterized by mere redness and diffuse swelling, the *papular* phase, in which separate, localized collections of exudation occur (Fig. 161), and the *vesicular* phase, in which the upper epidermic layers are elevated by exudation so as to form small blebs. In the latter phase the contents of the vesicles may become cloudy from the migration of leucocytes, constituting *pustular* eczema. If the covering of the vesicles is removed either by spontaneous rupture or by mechanical injury, and large quantities of serous fluid are exuded, the condition becomes a weeping eczema (*E. madidans vel rubrum*), the latter term being chiefly employed when large sheets of the rete Malpighii are exposed (Fig. 163). If the amount of discharge is slight, the serum dries up to form crusts—*E. crustosum vel impetiginosum*—(Fig. 165). After this phase passes away, if no recu-

descences take place, the epidermis of the part becomes reintegrated, but the persistence of inflammation of the still infiltrated skin gives it a red, scaly appearance (*E. squamosum*, Fig. 166). Relapses easily arise in this phase from mechanical or other irritants, and discharge recurs, so that the different stages of eczema are frequently observed simultaneously in the same patient, thus giving to the disease its polymorphous character. Owing to repeated relapses, final cure is greatly retarded, and the process shows a marked tendency to last for a long time, during which exacerbations constantly recur (*E. chronicum*). Squamous eczema, the last stage of the disease, may also arise directly from the papular or vesicular stage, so that it is generally looked upon as its terminal phase. But after apparently complete recovery, a loss of resisting power in the skin to trivial mechanical and chemical irritants persists, so that relapses occur almost as a rule, even after a cure has been seemingly effected.

The **Etiology** of eczema is not yet clearly understood. Not only are external irritants considered as responsible for its occurrence, but an internal predisposition is also evoked; this latter, however, must be regarded as a co-operating, not as a direct causal, factor. Thus, persons who suffer from disturbances of nutrition, anæmia, chlorosis, digestive disorders (especially in young children), or from constitutional or chronic infective diseases such as diabetes, nephritis or scrofula, become victims to eczema more readily than those whose general and cutaneous nutrition are normal. Irritants of mechanical or chemical character, especially when the skin is exposed to them frequently or for prolonged periods, are universally recognized as direct excitants of eczema; but even in such cases, a certain predisposition is necessary for the development of the



No. 161. Eczema acutum cum
pigmentatione.



No. 162. Eczema folliculare.





disease. It is admittedly often impossible to detect the irritant at work, but it seems more than probable that a considerable number of the materials which come in contact with the skin in daily life are capable of causing eczema in predisposed subjects; for instance, it is only some years since the primula obconica was discovered to be the cause of very intense and obstinate eczema. Other well-known causes are certain chemicals—*e.g.*, iodoform, corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, arnica, ethereal oils, turpentine, certain soaps—or even ordinary water if applied for a prolonged period, as in poultices. Chemical light-rays may act similarly. It is also well known that cement, quicklime and flour may provoke the disease, but chemical irritation must in such cases co-operate with mechanical causes, for the latter may alone be exciters of eczema, as, for example, in long-standing cases of scabies which present the objective characters of eczema in its most typical forms. Recent observations have established the fact that the usual pyogenetic staphylococci play a certain part in the development of eczema; but it appears that they play a *secondary* rôle in the further development of the disease. And, finally, there are certain diseases of the skin, generally considered as forms of eczema, in which mycelial fungi, if not the sole etiological factor, may be considered as responsible for the special form assumed by the disease (seborrhœic eczema).

The localization and nature of the causal factors have a marked influence on the clinical character and course of the various forms of eczema. When localized, as it so frequently is, on the face different types are observed; that known as *Crusta lactea* in children (Fig. 172) occurs chiefly on the cheeks, forehead and ears, but also on the hairy scalp, in which greyish yellow and brown or even bloody scabs are present,

along with numerous, weeping, scratched surfaces. Swelling of the neighbouring lymphatic glands is usually present. Acute eczema of the face is common in adults and presents a certain resemblance to erysipelas, owing to the amount of swelling, itching, œdema and vesication ; it may even cause a certain degree of baldness by extension to the scalp, but such baldness is generally only temporary. A tiresome form of impetiginous eczema of the neck and scalp often attacks young people, and discrete lesions, exactly resembling impetigo-pustules, simultaneously appear on the face and hands, as the result of the presence of pediculi capitis (Fig. 180). Indeed, it is highly probable that the great majority of cases of so-called impetigo are referable to pediculi, and that the extremely infective character of the contents of these pustules is alone responsible for the spread of the disease. In such cases, marked swelling of lymphatic glands is usually present, so that they are often considered as of scrofulous nature. As the result of neglect, the condition of gluing and matting together of the hair—known as *Plica polonica*—may be brought about.

The eczema of young persons, which is localized in the nasal fossæ, and often transgresses the mucous surface, is of particular importance, as it may mark the starting-point of lupus of the nose.

In men with moustaches a scabbed form of eczema of the upper lip often results from nasal catarrh and may lead to chronic folliculitis. The peri-oral region, as well as the vermilion of the lip, are not infrequently the seat of an obstinate form of eczema which is particularly troublesome, chronic, scaly, and complicated by fissures ; it is often due to the use of unsuitable mouth-washes containing ethereal oils, thymol, etc. (*E. orbicularis oris*, Fig. 170).

Eczema of the face with frequent relapses, or ex-





No. 163. Eczema madidans (rubrum).



No. 164. Eczema crustosum mammae.



No. 165. Eczema crustosum axillae.

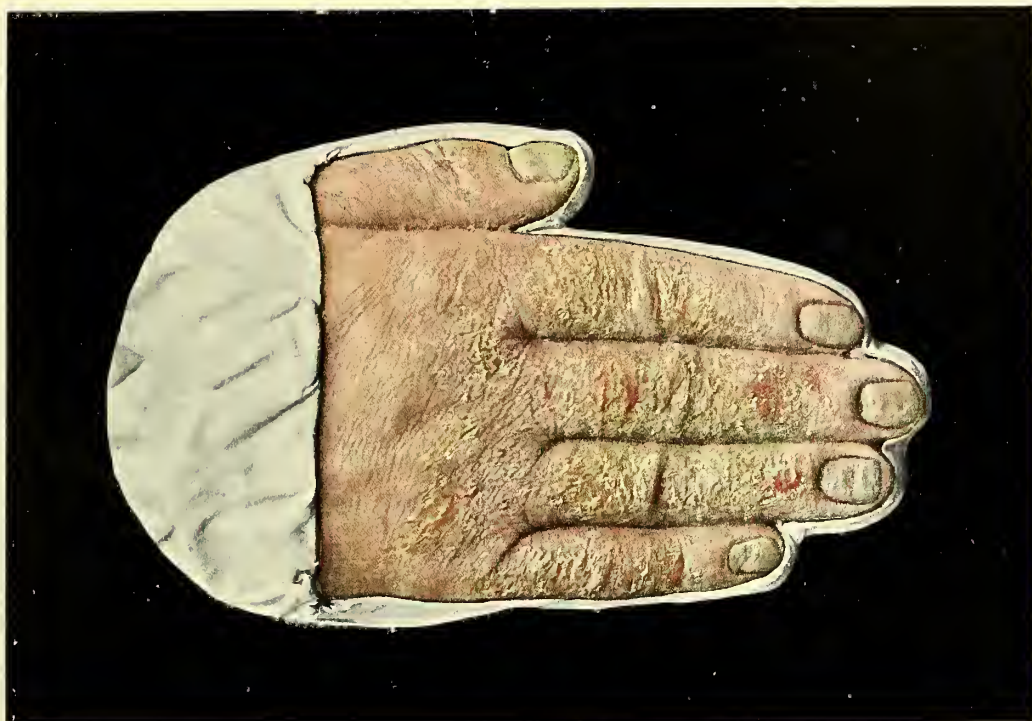
acerbations, may result in a general thickening of the skin which resembles leprosy (*facies leontina*). Eczema of the ears is also extremely obstinate; it is often caused and kept up by chronic inflammatory or suppurative changes in the internal ear.

Trade-eczemas are generally localized on the hands, much less frequently on the feet, and they may occur on the backs of the hands (Fig. 171), as well as on the palms. In such cases the irritants already mentioned come into play, and may cause either chronic sharply demarcated patches or acute, vesicular and bullous eczema. When the backs of the hands are involved, the nails are often implicated, and as the result of exudation invading the nail-bed, they may exhibit disturbances in their growth, or splitting and opacities of their substance (Fig. 166). Paronychia may also result.

The clinical picture of eczema is specially modified on the hands and soles owing to the thickness of their epidermis (Fig. 169). The vesicles, which are so deeply situated as often not to be recognizable, cause a high degree of tension of the skin, as the result of which slight movements produce painful fissures. In certain trades (washerwomen, domestic servants, etc.) excessive production of epithelium with deficient cornification results in the accumulation of thick, horny masses, the eczematous origin of which can only be recognized round the margins, or after the removal of the horny callosities (Figs. 167, 168). In more acute and more severe eczematous processes the epidermis is elevated in the form of large blebs, and the entire horny layer of the palm or sole is cast off, either in sheets or in large flakes. Complete cure is extremely difficult to accomplish in eczema of the hands, because it is seldom possible to hit exactly upon the precise etiological factor, and the patient's avocation generally compels him to resume it before recovery has taken place.

The lower legs are an extremely common seat of eczema ; passive circulatory disturbances are of very frequent occurrence there as the result of varicose veins, and favour the development of chronic, scaly and partially weeping eczemas ; these, in their turn, may give rise to deeper infiltration or even to elephantiasic thickening, especially when ulcers are added to the other changes present.

The genital region is also a very frequent seat of eczema, which may be confined to the surfaces of skin in apposition, and due to the decomposition of the abundant sweat in this locality (especially in fat people), or it may be the result of mechanical irritation, and in other localities—*e.g.*, the *mons veneris*. The cause of eczema of this part is often the presence of *pediculi pubis* or of some ointment applied for their destruction. Diabetes is not infrequently the origin of genital eczema, which is the direct result of the decomposition of urine containing sugar. A frequently very obstinate form of eczema, either weeping, scabby or scaly, and attended by severe itching, often spreads to the anal region ; but peri-anal eczema may also be the result of scratching in *pruritus* of the anus. Weeping or erythematous intertriginous eczema in other regions where folds of skin come in contact (*mammæ*, umbilicus, groins) is very resistant. Such intertriginous eczemas in children may, as the result of secondary infections, eventuate in deep *ecthymatous* ulcers which are extremely hard to cure, owing to the difficulty of excluding urine and *fæces* from them. Crusted forms of eczema of the *mammilla* and neighbouring parts occur with especial frequency in women suckling children, and are due to the decomposition of milk remaining on the nipple and to the mechanical trauma of suckling. The fissures that result are very painful, so that further nursing may become impossible (Fig. 164).



No. 166. Eczema chronicum squamosum.



No. 167. Eczema chronicum volae manus corneum.

The so-called 'mycotic' eczemas demand special description. They result either from the migration of mycotic morbid agents (fungi) to eczematous surfaces, or mycotic patches, sharply demarcated and with special characteristics, develop from eczematous irritation. Their immediate cause is not yet definitely ascertained. First among them we consider *Eczema folliculare*, in which yellowish-red papules, localized round the follicles, occur in groups but may run together to form large, confluent, eczematous surfaces (Fig. 162).

Eczema seborrhoicum sterni (Lichen circumscriptus of Willan, flannel rash, eczema psoriasiforme) is very probably a disease of mycotic origin; in it a yellowish-red patch with sharply-defined, curved outline appears over the sternum, the peripheral portion of which is covered with fatty, yellowish, firmly adherent scales. Follicular patches are generally present in the vicinity, as well as on the back, in the interscapular region (Fig. 174). The attempts recently made to identify this condition with psoriasis are, to our mind, utterly unjustified by facts.

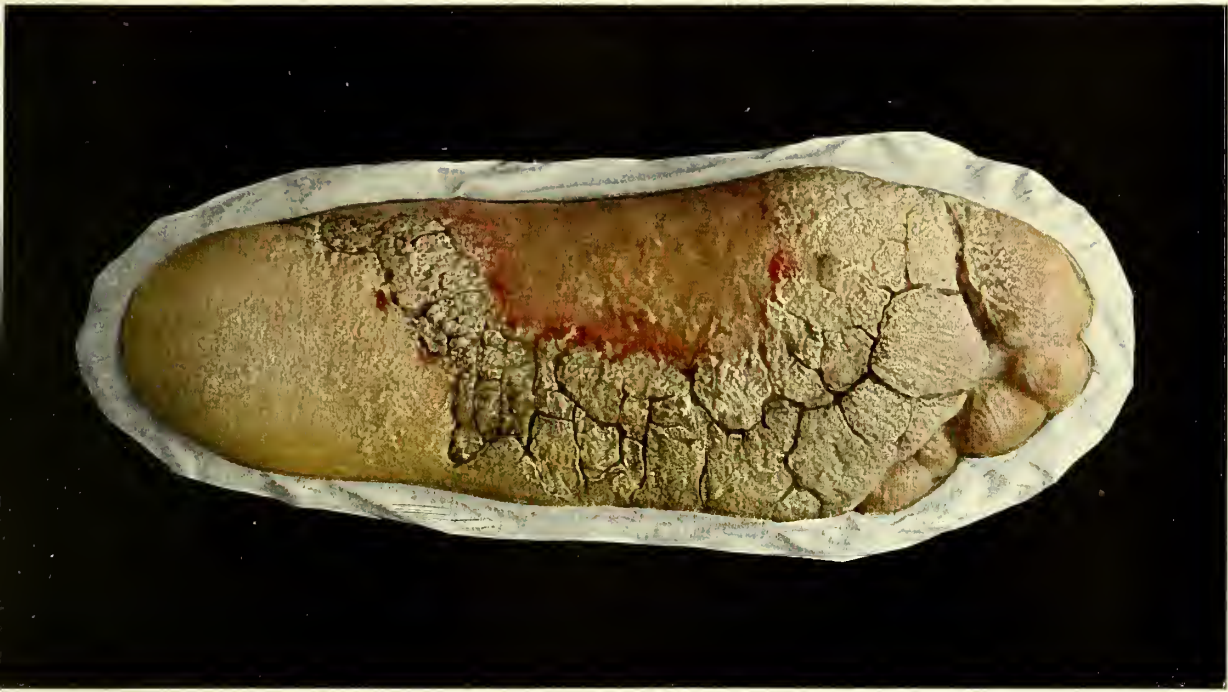
The *Eczema seborrhoicum* of Unna may also own a mycotic origin; it may be associated with an existing seborrhoea of the scalp or may occur independently of that condition. Round, dry, scaly patches, attended by trifling subjective symptoms, spread from the scalp over the neck and more distant parts of the body; they often show a tendency to extend in a serpiginous manner at the periphery and to heal in the centre; they are of yellowish tint and sometimes covered with fatty scales. The patches may become eczematous and discharge, owing to local irritation, sweating and scratching. The seats of predilection are the scalp and adjoining parts (Fig. 173), the neck, sternal region, armpits, navel, and parts surrounding the genitals;

but isolated tracts may occur on the trunk. Some cases of this disease, which is, according to Unna, of extremely frequent occurrence and very protean in its manifestations, present close points of resemblance to psoriasis.

The **Diagnosis** of eczema can in most cases be easily established on the grounds of its multiformity, the presence of discharge, and its recovery without leaving scars. Itching is of importance and is never absent in typical cases. Acute eczema of the face is sometimes difficult to differentiate from erysipelas, but the high fever, the sharply-defined margin with tongue-shaped processes, as well as the pain of erysipelas, facilitate the diagnosis. Psoriasis never weeps, and its typical primary lesions, as well as scratch-marks, can be observed; but psoriasis may be complicated with eczema. Pityriasis rosea in its earlier stages sometimes resembles eczema, but is easily distinguished as it progresses. Lichen planus is often mistaken for eczema, especially on the legs; but its characteristic tint, particularly at the margin, the subsequent development of discrete, typical primary lesions, as well as the invariable absence of weeping in lichen, generally settle the diagnosis. It is specially to be noted that in many diseases—such as scabies, pediculosis and prurigo—secondary eczematous changes form a part of the morbid picture, and the diagnosis is only arrived at after careful investigation (burrows, prurigo-nodules, etc.). Syphilides hardly ever itch, but the greater amount of infiltration and the characteristic ‘bacony’ or Burgundy colour generally show what disease one is dealing with, when the diagnosis is difficult between papulo-squamous syphilides of the palms or soles and squamous eczema of these parts; sometimes, however, the therapeutic test of anti-specific



No. 168. Eczema chronicum volae manus corneum.



No. 169. Eczema corneum plantae pedis.



No. 170. Eczema orbiculare oris,



No. 171. Eczema e professione.

treatment is necessary. In the pre-mycotic stage of mycosis fungoides the greater depth of the infiltration may generally be recognized. In impetigo contagiosa the lesions, which arise from normal or only slightly reddened skin, are more abruptly margined, and healing takes place more easily, than in impetiginous eczema.

The **Prognosis** of eczema is favourable in acute, but must be guarded in chronic cases, owing to the difficulties in curing them.

Treatment. — First of all, disorders of the general health or nutrition (anæmia, chlorosis, diabetes, etc.) must be dealt with. Food, and especially the action of the bowels, must be regulated, but internal remedies have otherwise only slight influence on eczema. Even treatment with arsenic, which is so often tried, yields no definite results, and the same remark applies to ichthyol and similar substances. On the other hand, certain drugs—such as antipyrin, pyramidon and phenacetin—relieve itching, and the rest procured to the patient by hypnotics indirectly favours the cure of the disease.

The external treatment of eczema has for its primary object the removal of all ascertainable forms of irritation; then the skin must be put to physiological rest, protected from scratching by suitable dressings, and an outlet provided for any discharge which may be present. In the early inflammatory stages all possibly-irritating remedies must be proscribed; but they are thoroughly appropriate when it is desirable to provide a controllable amount of inflammation, in order to cause the absorption of a chronic infiltration. The itching of erythematous and papular eczema may be combated by alcoholic lotions containing salicylic acid

(1 to 2 per cent.), menthol (2 to 4 per cent.), or thymol ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.), while glycerine (up to 10 per cent.) or castor oil (up to 4 per cent.) may be added to counteract the tendency towards harshness of the skin. After the use of such lotions the parts may be dusted with starch, talc, fuller's earth, terra silicea, or similar substances. In this stage baths and soap are to be employed with the greatest caution, as they often cause severe irritation. The same remedies may be used in the vesicular stage, as long as the vesicles remain intact; but, if the inflammatory changes are more severe and pustulation occurs, the parts may advantageously be dressed with compresses soaked in such solutions as acetate of aluminium (1 per cent.), liquor plumbi subacetatis, boric acid (2 to 3 per cent.), resorcin (1 to 2 per cent.), or picric acid ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.). Both local and general baths ought to have medicinal substances added to them, such as borax, boric acid, permanganate of potash, etc. After the bath or washing, the parts ought to be painted with alcoholic lotions and subsequently powdered.

If weeping occurs, it is of prime importance that the discharge should not be allowed to stagnate and decompose upon the skin. This object may be attained, more or less satisfactorily, by the moist dressings already alluded to, and to these may be added solution of nitrate of silver ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), which may sometimes be employed after a preliminary touching with a similar solution of greater strength (up to 5 per cent.). Siccative pigments sometimes exert a very favourable action; these dry on the skin, leaving a very absorptive deposit. As examples the following may be given:—oxide of zinc, talc, glycerine and water in equal quantities, with or without the addition of tannic acid (3 per cent.) or tumenol (5 to 10 per cent.); or a mixture of 20 parts of oxide of zinc, starch and glycerine, 40 parts of water being added; and resorcin,



No. 172. Eczema chronicum infantum (Crusta lactea).



No. 173. Eczema seborrhoicum.



tannic acid or similar drugs may be incorporated with the mixture. It is also in this stage that pastes are useful, the oldest of which is known as Lassar's paste. Its formula is : oxide of zinc and starch, of each 25 parts, vaseline 50 parts, or equal parts of oxide of zinc, starch, lanoline and vaseline. An alternative formula is :—equal parts of zinc oxide, starch, adeps lanæ and vaseline. Smearèd over the part, or applied on linen and fixed by bandages, it exerts a powerful absorptive influence and has practically no irritant action. It may here be remarked that all cutaneous remedies must be applied with the greatest care, as their efficacy depends not only on their nature but also on the method of their application, which ought always to be carried out under the personal supervision of the medical man.

Casein ointment, with or without additions ; Unna's gelanthum, and other remedies are similar in their action.

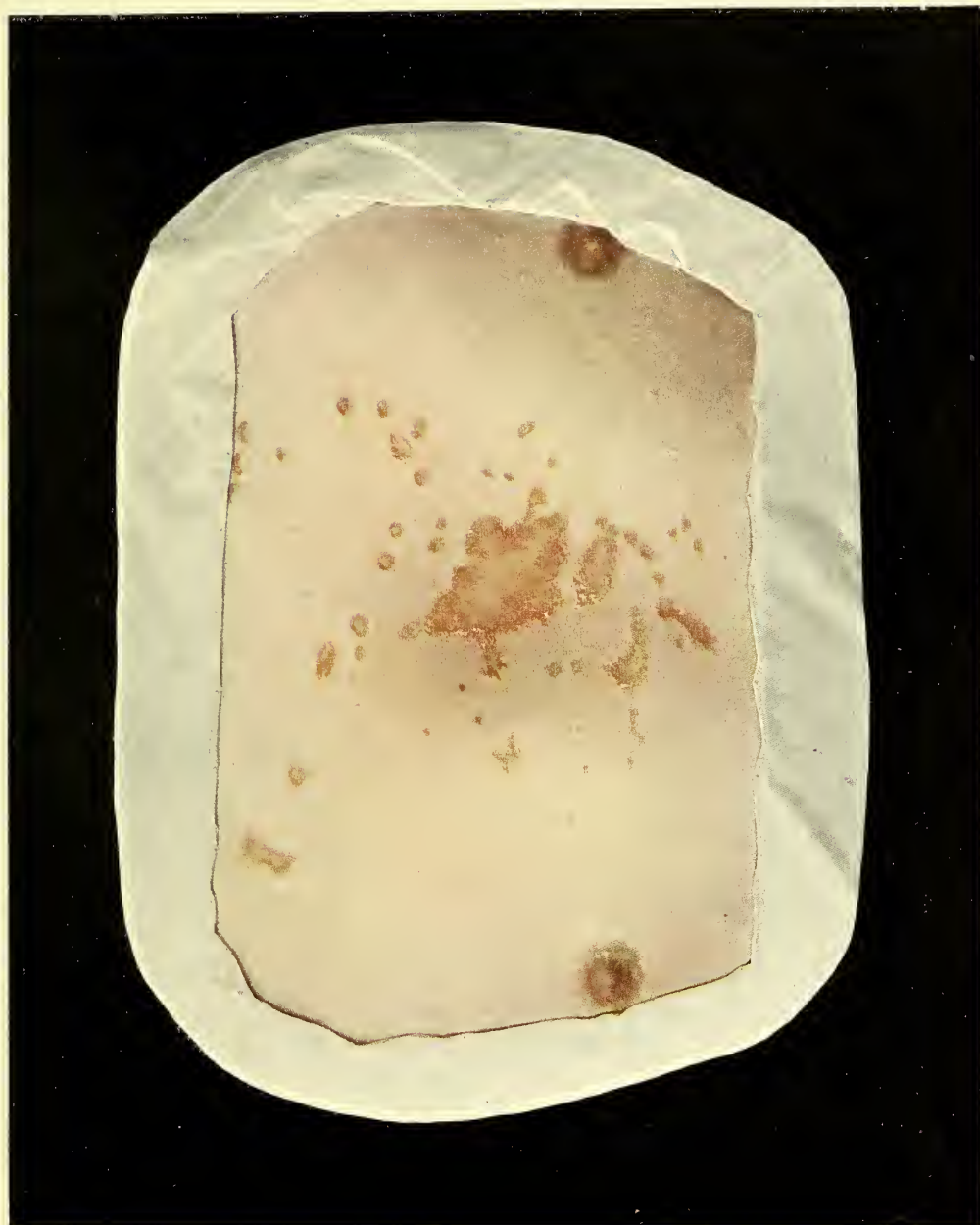
If thick crusts form they must be removed with oil, or with diachylon or bismuth ointment, before the treatment proper is begun. It is remarkable how different patients react differently to certain drugs ; thus in some persons fats cannot be tolerated, while in others moist dressings, pastes, and similar remedies, provoke irritation. In every case it is not only the employment of certain forms of treatment, but their effect which has to be watched and controlled.

In the final stages of eczema, and in dry, chronic eczemas, the residua of inflammation must be removed by stimulating remedies. The principal of these is tar, which may be mixed in increasing proportions with salves or pastes already in use ; it may also be gently insinuated into the treatment in the form of tar-baths or painting with tincture of tar, until finally the employment of tar-oil or pure tar is attained. Liquor

carbonis detergens is less irritating in its action than common tar, and like tar acts advantageously by virtue of its anti-pruriginous properties. Tars may also be pleasantly and cleanly applied in the form of plasters—*e.g.*, incorporated with salicylic-soap plaster. The powerful effects of tar may be obtained by the use of tar, green soap and sulphur (Wilkinson's ointment), but this preparation can only be utilized in the very last stage of eczema. Whenever tar is used it is wise to treat a small area at first, so as to watch its action.

The use of chrysarobin, till slight dermatitis results, is very valuable in the treatment of deep infiltrations. Pyrogallol and lenigallol (in the form of lenigallol and zinc paste) are often of service in chronic eczema. In extremely obstinate cases the use of baths, painting with solution of caustic potash, or the application of a layer of soft-soap, often produces an acute reaction which not infrequently ushers in recovery. As long as violent itching is present, or recrudescences manifest themselves, all powerful remedies must be left alone, until irritation ceases under treatment by pastes or ointments. In very obstinate cases treatment with the uviol lamp or with X rays may be recommended as a last resource.

As the various forms of eczema show differences of character according to their differences of localization, the treatment used to prepare the parts attacked must also vary accordingly. On the scalp the removal of scabs is attained by using an oil-cap; thick, piled up, horny masses on the palms and soles must be softened and separated by macerating plasters; in peri-oral eczema the treatment may be begun by the application of a closely-fitting salicylic-soap plaster. Intertriginous eczemas demand not only systematic dressing but the most rigorous cleanliness, even after recovery.



No. 174. Eczema seborrhoicum sterni (psoriasiforme).

After the removal of scales, seborrhœic eczema may be treated with sulphur, sulphur-resorcin, ichthyol, or chrysarobin-ointments, alternately with soapy, or resorcin and spirit lotions.

Figs. 161, 166, 171, 172, 173. Models in Neisser's Clinic in Breslau (Kröner).

Figs. 162, 165, 168, 174. Models in the Freiburg Clinic (Johnsen).

Figs. 167, 169, 170. Models in Saint Louis Hospital in Paris (Baretta). Lailler's and Fournier's cases.

Fig. 163. Model in Lassar's Clinic in Berlin (Kasten).

Fig. 164. Model in Max Joseph's Clinic in Berlin (Kolbow).

Echthyma Gangrænosum.

PLATE XCVI., FIG. 175.

In very young, cachectic children ulcers may develop from scattered nodules, situate usually about the buttocks, but not infrequently also on the abdomen (Fig. 175). They are deep, punched-out, and have well-defined margins, while their base is covered by sloughy deposit; they may increase at the periphery and coalesce, so as to attain a considerable size. As a rule the children die, chiefly as the result of the essential cachexia, but sometimes from septicæmia. Infection from outside the economy is sometimes considered as responsible for the malady, and in some cases the presence of *bacillus pyocyaneus* has been demonstrated, due probably to contamination with urine and fæces.

The **Diagnosis** can easily be made from the sharply punched-out ulcers, in conjunction with the general cachexia.

The **Prognosis** is generally unfavourable.

The **Treatment** consists, first, in the removal of any active causal factor. Antiseptic dressings, sublimate-baths, and powdering with dermatol or iodoform, may sometimes exert a favourable influence on the disease, but it is generally transitory.

Fig. 175. Model in Kaposi's Clinic in Vienna (Dr. Henning).



No. 175. Ecthyma gangraenosum.



Impetigo Contagiosa.

PLATE XCVII., FIG. 176.

The affection called Impetigo contagiosa is usually met with in children, but sometimes attacks adults also. Groups of superficially situated blebs of different sizes, appear on exposed parts of the body; their contents soon become cloudy, and rapidly dry up to form bright yellow, translucent scabs, at the margins of which the remains of the small blebs can often be recognized (Fig. 176). The inflammatory phenomena are trifling, as well as the general symptoms, which frequently are not present at all. After removal of the crusts the lower layer of the rete Malpighii is exposed; there is no deep loss of substance but occasionally slight papillary hypertrophy may be observed. Relapses often occur owing to the spread of the extremely infective contents of the vesicles, so that the duration of the disease may be prolonged for several weeks. The individual lesions soon heal up without scarring, but leave behind reddish spots which afterwards become pigmented. It is a remarkable fact that there are no subjective symptoms, such as itching, but there is generally swelling of the neighbouring lymphatic glands. The disease usually occurs in epidemics, which may assume considerable proportions.

Etiology.—Bacteria are held to be the cause of the disease, and these are most probably *streptococci*.

In a large number of cases described as Impetigo contagiosa, pediculi capitis are present, so that the affection is entirely attributed to them by some authors. As the disease can be communicated by inoculation with the pure contents of the pustules, the presence of parasites need not be proven in cases of impetigo, even when undoubtedly primarily caused by pediculi.

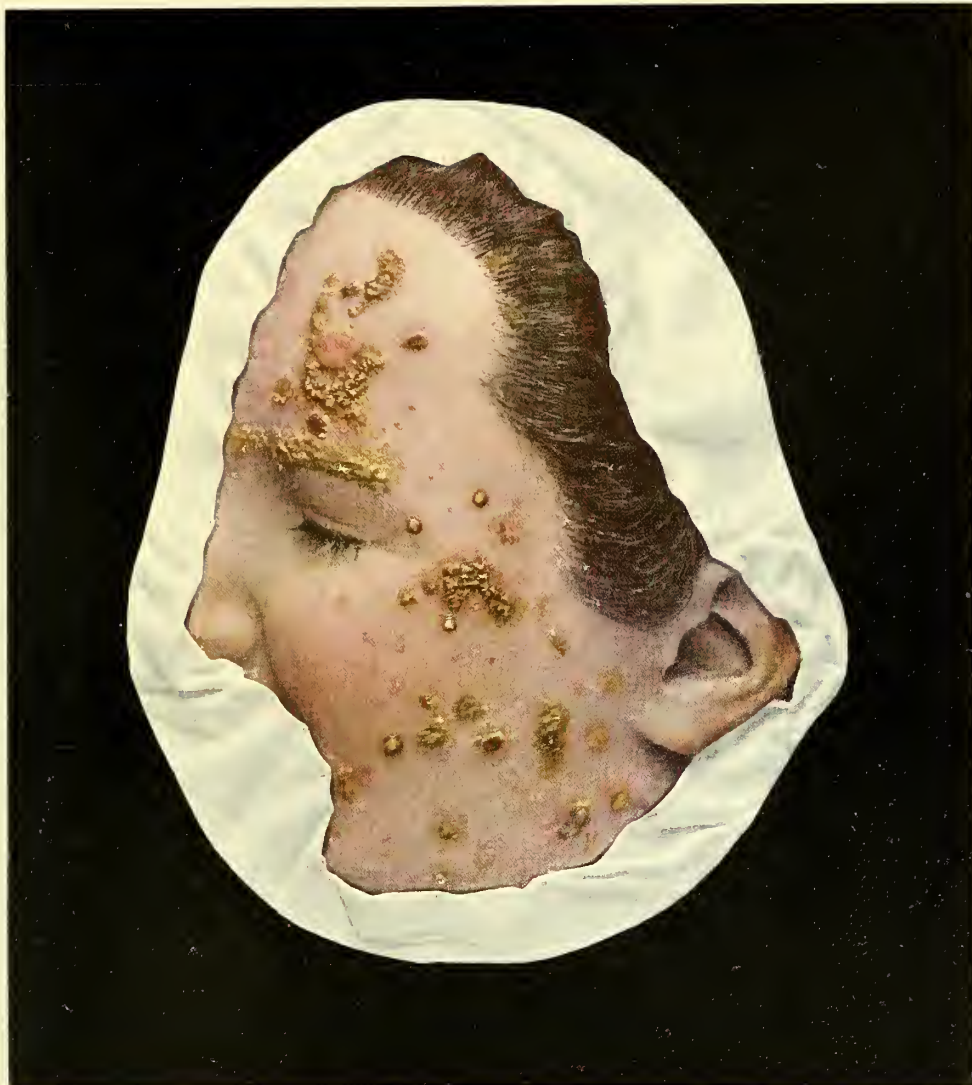
The **Diagnosis** can usually be easily made on the grounds of the acute onset, the sharply-defined lesions, the yellow crusts and the absence of itching.

The **Prognosis** is favourable.

The **Treatment** consists, first, in the softening of scabs with oil or salves, after which sulphur-ointments may be used. To these mercuric sulphide (1 to 5 per cent.) may be added, and cure is usually obtained in a short time. The surrounding parts may advantageously be cleaned with thymol-spirit ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), or with an alcoholic solution of corrosive sublimate ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.), in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

Fig. 176. Model in the Freiburg Clinic (Johnsen).

NOTE.—The familiar Ung. Hydrargyri Ammoniati has almost a specific action in Impetigo, but it is little known in Germany.—J. J. P.



No. 176. Impetigo contagiosa.



No. 177. Scabies.

Scabies.

PLATES XCVII., XCVIII., FIGS. 177, 178, 179.

If an impregnated female itch-insect (*acarus scabiei*, *sarcoptes hominis*) gains access to the skin, it penetrates in order to obtain nourishment and to deposit its eggs, thus forming a 'burrow' between the horny layer and the rete Malpighii which, at its proximal end, is slightly raised; while the insect can be recognized at its distal end as a whitish point about a fifth to a third of a millimetre in diameter. These burrows are most easily recognized on the opposing surfaces of the fingers and on the wrists, on the palms and soles in children (Fig. 177), and on the penis; they appear as zigzag, whitish lines in which dark points often may be seen, due to dirt, especially the excreta of the insect. The skin at the affected spot is often infiltrated and raised in the form of a tiny papule, at the apex of which is a small blood-crust. In other cases a pustule forms, in the roof of which the burrow courses. The males live only in the superficial, shallow depressions of the epidermis. All other symptoms of scabies are secondary and, for the most part, due to the terrible irritation caused by the burrowing of the insect. There are present, on the one hand, changes directly referable to scratching, in the form of excoriations, scratch-marks and eczematous conditions; and, on the other, infective processes due to the penetration of pyogenetic cocci into the epithelial lesions; of such nature are the pustules so common in children, and the acneiform nodules (Fig. 178), while sometimes even carbuncles may result. If the condition prove of long

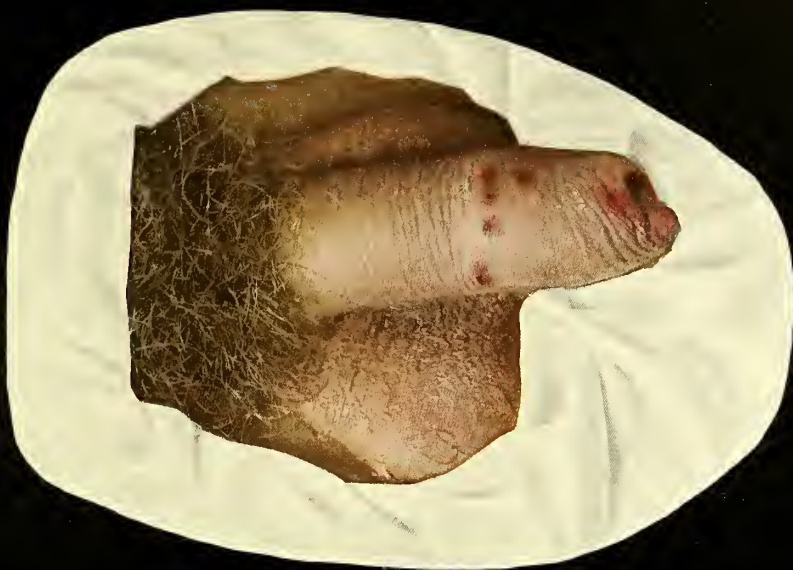
duration, deep pigmentation may be caused by the violent scratching, exactly as in pediculosis. In certain circumstances not yet fully understood, an extraordinarily severe form of scabies occurs, where the skin is densely infiltrated and covered with thick scabs, in which the parasites are present in very unusual abundance (*scabies Norvegica*).

The changes described occur on any part of the body excepting the face; their seats of predilection are the axillary folds, the nipples, the waist, the umbilical region and the penis. In the latter situation very typical, elongated lesions, often covered with a scab from scratching, are frequently present (Fig. 179). All parts touched by the clothes are prone to be affected, as well as regions exposed to regular pressure by the patient's trade—*e.g.*, the buttocks in tailors and shoemakers.

Although scabies has no direct influence on the health, the general condition may suffer from the intense itching, which is especially severe when the patient is warm in bed. Complications, such as erysipelas and cellulitis, are rare.

Scabies is almost always directly communicated from one person to another by the migration of an impregnated female or of a pair of acari, and this generally results from occupying the same bed. It is, therefore, commonest in artisans, apprentices and mates, as well as in prostitutes.

The **Diagnosis** is most surely made by the demonstration of the parasite; this may be done by removing a burrow or by digging out an acarus, and subsequent microscopical examination. But the localization of the scratch-marks in the above-mentioned sites and the presence of long, infiltrative lesions on the penis, will in many cases suffice to fix a diagnosis



No. 178. 179. Scabies.



without the demonstration of the acarus or its burrows. Other itching affections come into the differential diagnosis, such as pediculosis, prurigo, and urticaria, but all have a different distribution and primary lesions.

The **Prognosis** is favourable, as scabies can be cured with certainty in a short time.

The **Treatment** consists in using remedies which destroy the parasite, the chief of which are balsams (balsam of Peru, styrax), either pure or diluted with spirit. Nicotine-soap, peruol and Wilkinson's (soap and sulphur) ointment may also be used for several consecutive days. Kaposi's 10 per cent. β -naphthol-ointment with the addition of soft-soap is also much employed, as a few inunctions are sufficient to cure the scabies; the treatment must, however, be applied with some caution, as it sometimes produces toxic effects and renal irritation. A non-poisonous naphthol-preparation—epicarin—has a similar action and may be used without danger. The rapid treatment of scabies by painting with Vlem-ingkx' solution (pigmentum calcis sulphuratæ) often irritates greatly, and must not be used to a delicate skin. Sulphur-ointment, the strength of which may be raised to 30 per cent., is much employed; the patient must be rubbed all over with it, and only have a bath with soap some days afterwards.

A sensation of severe itching often persists after scabies has been cured; it may be controlled by alcoholic spirit of tar or tar-ointments. An eczematous condition which sometimes remains behind may be similarly treated.

Fig. 177. Model in Neisser's Clinic in Breslau (Kröner). Extraordinarily numerous burrows in a boy, six years old.
Figs. 178, 179. Models in the Freiburg Clinic (Johnsen).

Melanodermia e Pediculis vestimentorum.

Pigmentation from Body-lice.

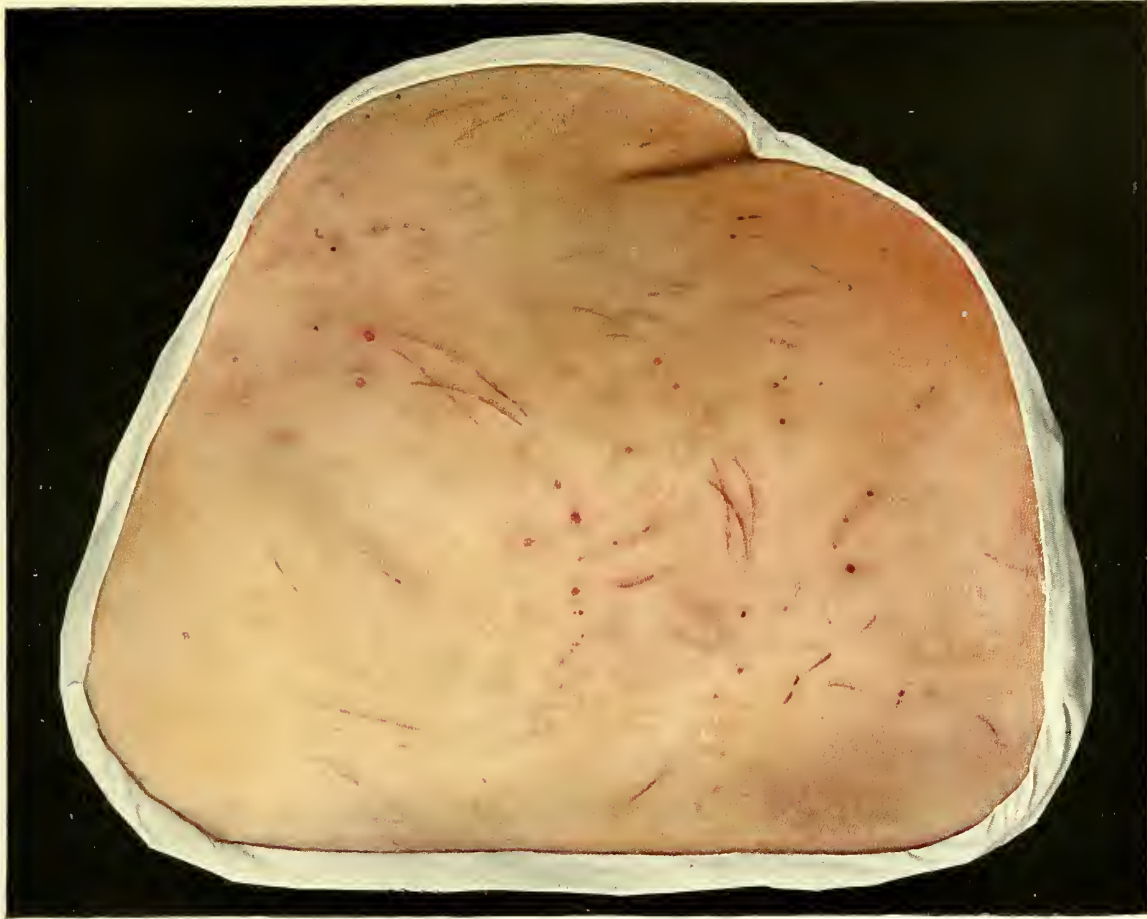
PLATES XCIX., C., FIGS. 180, 181, 182.

The extremely severe itching caused by the presence of body-lice compels any person affected with them to scratch violently and thus produce characteristic, longitudinal wheals, which become excoriated where the nails have penetrated most deeply (Fig. 181). These excoriations leave pigmented scars after healing. If anyone suffers frequently from pediculosis the pigmentary spots may coalesce into large patches, and the staining may be so intense as to suggest Addison's disease; such a melanodermia is, however, easily differentiated by its superficial scars, which often stand out as whitish spots amidst the surrounding pigmentation (Fig. 182).

The **Diagnosis** can be made without difficulty from the effects of scratching described, and from their localization about the neck, waist and buttocks. The presence of the parasites in the clothing can also be often detected.

The **Treatment** consists in removing the lice, which is simply accomplished by changing the underwear. The pigmentation disappears extremely slowly and, in marked cases, only incompletely.

Fig: 180. Model in Neisser's Clinic in Breslau (Kröner).



No. 181. Pediculosis vestimentorum.



No. 180. Eczema e pediculis capitis.



Maculæ Cæruleæ.

PLATE C., FIG. 183.

Pediculi pubis (*morpiones*, *crab-lice*) are generally found on the mons veneris in adults ; thence they may migrate to the upper parts of the thighs, to the arm-pits, sometimes to the beard, eyebrows, eyelashes and—very rarely—to the scalp, in children. They provoke itching, which is never so severe as that caused by body-lice, but in some cases, especially when warm in bed, the patient may be considerably annoyed thereby. Particular interest attaches to the occurrence of dull-blue or violet spots on the abdomen (Fig. 183), sides of the chest, and upper parts of the thighs, which are due to a colouring matter special to these pediculi. The spots give rise to no subjective symptoms, but they are of importance as they sometimes have been mistaken for syphilitic roseola, and even for the rash of typhus fever.

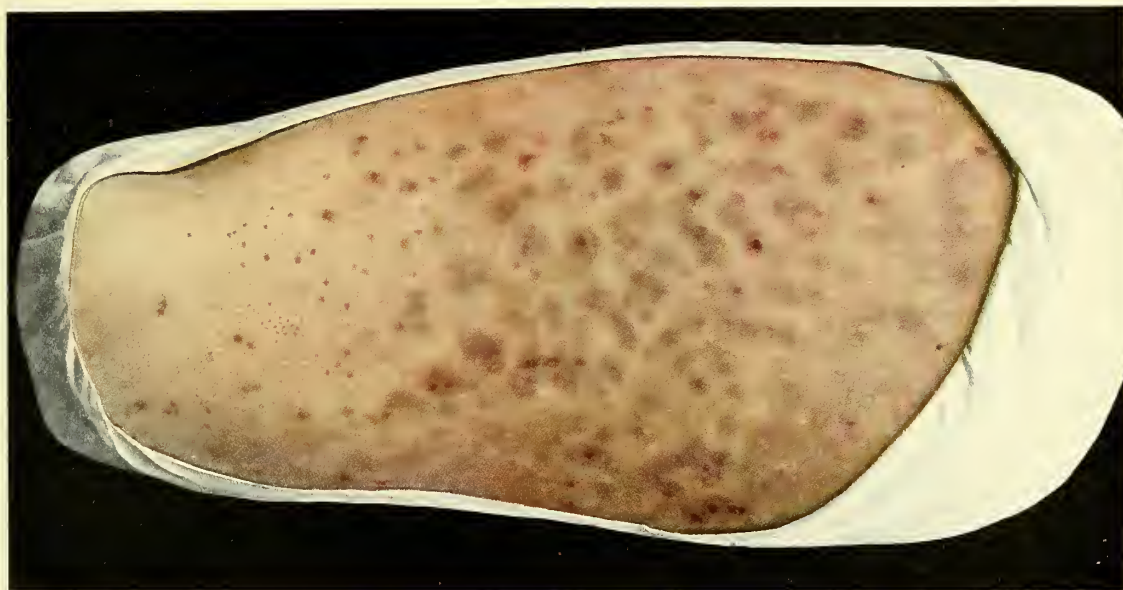
The **Diagnosis** of maculæ cæruleæ can be made without difficulty on the grounds of their special colour, the absence of infiltration, the presence of crab-lice, and the scratch-marks, which are usually present.

Treatment consists in exterminating the parasites by the use of sublimate-glycerine ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) or naphthol-ointment (2 to 3 per cent.). Mercurial oint-

ment, which is often employed, had better be avoided ; it frequently causes in the region of the mons veneris a severe dermatitis, which sometimes spreads over the whole body. The maculæ soon disappear spontaneously.

Fig. 183. Model in Lassar's Clinic in Berlin (Kasten).





No. 182. Melanodermia e pediculis vestimentorum.



No. 183. Maculae caeruleae (Ulcus molle elevatum; Bubo inguinalis).



Myiasis Linearis.

Creeping Eruption.

PLATE CI., FIG. 184.

The very peculiar morbid condition described under the names of Creeping Eruption, Larva migrans, or 'Hautmaulwurf,' is the result of the migrations in the epidermis of a parasite, probably of a *Gastrophylus*, or larva of one of the *Æstridæ* (gadflies). The animal digs long, straight, zigzag, or curved and often intersecting, but never bifurcating, lines ; these cause great itching over the part in which the parasite is situated where there is an inflammatory red area. Moreover, the burrows may extend as much as from 1 to 15 centimetres in twenty-four hours, and show themselves as delicate, red lines which gradually fade away (Fig. 184). The disease is common in some parts of Russia, but also occurs in Germany and elsewhere.

The **Diagnosis** is easily established.

Treatment consists in digging out the animal or in excising the portion of skin in which it is located ; it is, however, necessary to excise a considerable piece in order to be sure that the larva is removed.

Fig. 184. Model in Finger's Clinic in Vienna (Dr. Henning).

Onychogryphosis.

PLATE CI., FIG. 185.

An alteration in shape of the nails, which may attain very various degrees of severity, sometimes occurs in old people either as the result of chronic pressure from boots or, less frequently, of chronic inflammation of the nail matrix. The condition generally affects the nails of the big toes, but sometimes those of the other toes as well. In slight cases the nail is simply raised from its bed by a white horny mass (Fig. 72), but in severe cases the nail is greatly thickened, becomes very dark in colour, is furrowed both transversely and longitudinally, grows perpendicularly upwards or sideways, and assumes a claw-like or spiral form (Fig. 185).

The **Diagnosis** presents no difficulties.

Treatment must first be directed towards an attempt to remove the horny mass by some process of maceration such as prolonged bathing, painting with caustic potash, or the application of salicylic plaster muslins or soap-plasters with a view to softening it, after which it can be mechanically removed. Afterwards tar or salicylic plaster dressings are employed to prevent the re-formation of horny matter or to keep it within certain limits. Surgical removal of the entire nail matrix is only to be recommended in extreme cases, as the absence of nails, especially on the big toes, is found to be extremely unpleasant.

Fig. 185. Model in Freiburg Dermatological Clinic (Johnsen).





No. 184. *Myiasis linearis* (Creeping eruption).



No. 185. Onychogryphosis.

Elephantiasis Penis et Scroti.

PLATE CII., FIG. 186.

Blocking of the corresponding lymphatics ensues as the result of relapsing inflammatory processes (eczema, erysipelas) or of lupus, gummatous syphilis, ulcers of the leg, etc., and this may cause persistent œdema, which, in process of time, brings about marked increase in bulk of the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the affected parts. In extreme cases the muscles and bones participate in the hypertrophy. The skin may be smooth, shiny, and tense, or may exhibit ulcers, papillary growths and callosities, or ultimately, dilatations of blood or lymphatic vessels. Elephantiasis is most frequent on the extremities, the legs being its commonest seat ; it also often attacks the genitals (Fig. 186), where it may assume most repulsive forms, and the face. Sometimes none of the aforementioned causes can be determined, and even tangible changes in the blood and lymphatic systems may be absent. In marked Elephantiasis the annoyance caused by the swellings may be extreme.

The tropical form of Elephantiasis, which is due to the migration of the *Filaria sanguinis* into the lymphatic vessels of the skin, must be differentiated from the morbid condition above described.

The **Diagnosis** of Elephantiasis presents no difficulty ; the determination of the cause of the disease is more difficult, as the morbid process which has given rise originally to the changes present may have disappeared without leaving traces of its nature.

The **Prognosis** is favourable as far as life is concerned, but less pleasing as regards the prospect of recovery.

Prophylaxis is of the greatest importance ; its object must be to prevent the occurrence and combat the effects of those forms of inflammation which, as experience teaches, may result in Elephantiasis—*e.g.*, recurrent erysipelas and eczema.

Treatment.—In the early stages energetic mechanical treatment may sometimes prove remedial or even curative, especially baths, massage, strapping, and Bier's passive-congestion method. In more severe cases it is not unfrequently necessary to obviate functional disturbances by excision or amputation.

Fig. 186. Model in the Cochin Hospital in Paris (Jumelin).
Mauriac's case.





No. 186. Elephantiasis penis et scroti.





Alopecia Areata.

PLATE CIII., FIG. 187.

A sudden loss of hair in patches, from perfectly healthy skin, is often observed on the scalp and on hairy parts of the face and trunk. The condition is known as *Alopecia areata* or *Area Celsi* (Fig. 187); it is associated with trifling, or no, subjective symptoms. The hairs in the neighbourhood are twisted, while here and there single broken stumps are present. After the baldness has persisted for a more or less prolonged period, fine non-pigmented, downy hairs appear, which usher in recovery.

The form just described usually gets well after some months, but the prognosis of *universal alopecia*, in which all the hair—including the lanugo—falls, is much more unfavourable; but recovery has been observed in one case of this nature after eighteen years' duration. It is doubtful whether the condition of alopecia beginning on the necks of children under twelve years of age, which has been described by Sabouraud as a separate disease (*ophiasis*), should be accepted as such.

The **Etiology** is not yet established; its occasional occurrence in epidemics and the undoubted communicability of the disease, favour the idea of its infective origin. The pathogenetic properties of the bacilli found chiefly in the contents squeezed out of the follicles—and considered by some as a specially

virulent variety of the seborrhœic bacillus—have not been proven. Others consider the disease as of nervous origin (*e.g.*, from bad dentition).

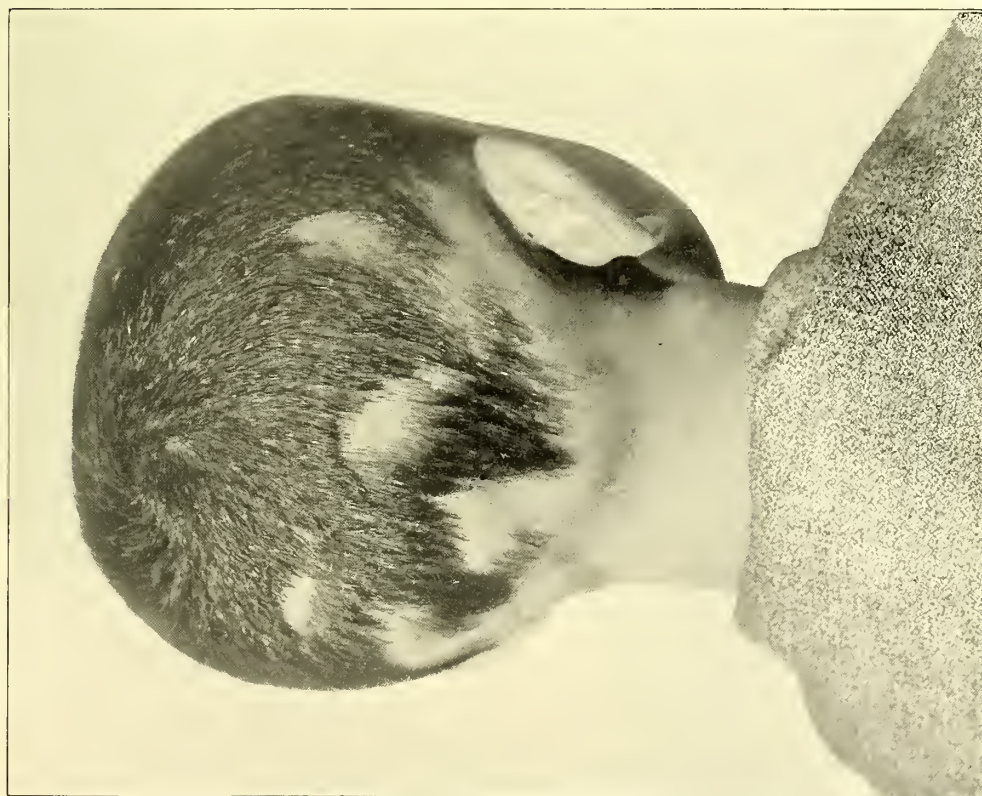
The **Diagnosis** can easily be made from the sudden onset, the normal character of the skin affected, and the circular outline of the patches.

The **Prognosis** of circumscribed alopecia is almost invariably favourable, that of total alopecia dubious. In order to avoid all risks of spread of the disease, it is a good measure of precaution to isolate affected persons and to veto the common employment of brushes and combs.

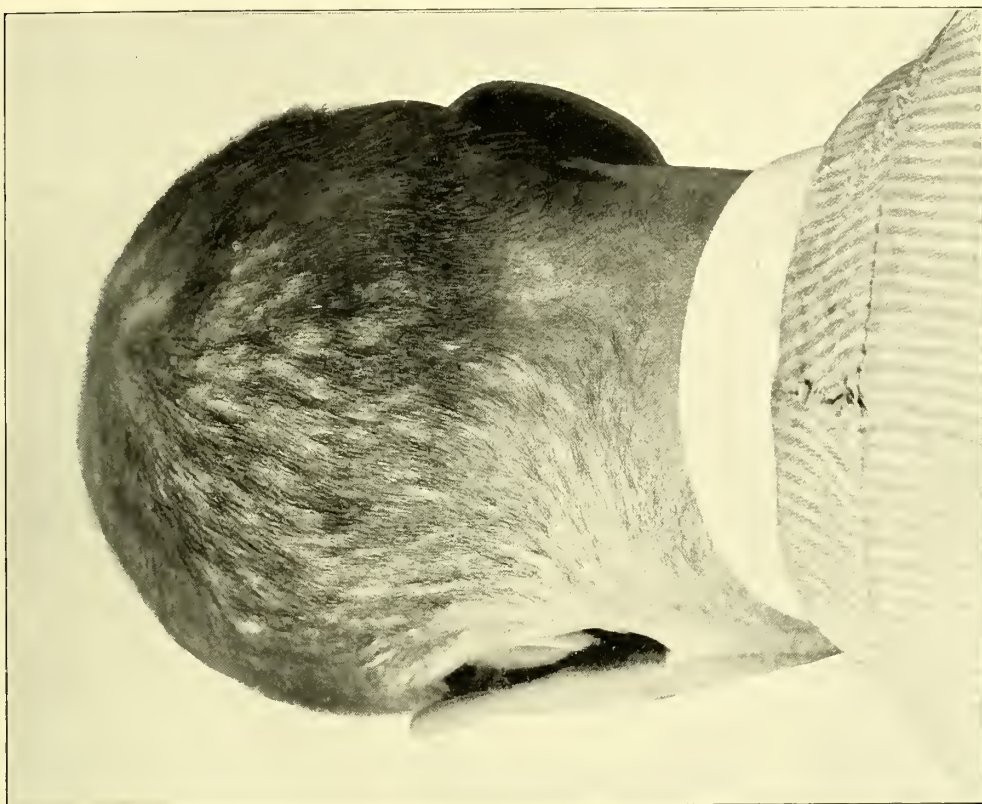
There is no specific **Treatment** of Alopecia areata, and it is difficult to estimate the value of remedies owing to its tendency to spontaneous recovery. Bactericidal substances are chiefly used, especially those which exert an irritating effect on the skin. It is well to shave the scalp for some distance outside the spot before beginning treatment. Then, naphthol or chrysarobin ointment may be rubbed in, alcoholic solution of sublimate used as a lotion, or liquid carbolic acid lightly dabbed on. Sulphur and tar ointments, croton oil, tincture of tar or cantharides, cantharides-plaster, faradization, etc., may all be tried. Lassar's 'hair-cure' is much practised; it consists of rubbing with tar, or tar and sulphur soap, clearing this away, then washing with a 1 per cent. watery solution of glycerine of sublimate, rubbing with naphthol-alcohol ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.), and finally oiling. Exposure to a mercury lamp is a cleanly and rapid method of treatment.

Fig. 187. Photograph in the Freiburg Clinic.





No. 187. Alopecia areata.



No. 188. Alopecia syphilitica.



Syphilis.

PLATES CIV.-CXXX., FIGS. 189-241.

SYPHILIS was first observed to prevail as an epidemic in the year 1493, during the siege of Naples, and was very probably imported from America. It is a chronic, infective disease, directly or indirectly communicable, and its duration may extend over years. In most cases one attack affords immunity for life.

The exciting cause of syphilis has only quite recently been recognized ; but no doubt as to the specific pathogenic nature of the *Spirochæta pallida* discovered by Schaudinn is now justifiable. Even admitting that the determination of these extremely delicate spirilli is not as yet always possible so as to render Schaudinn's pioneer discovery of practical utility in all doubtful cases, we must await with confidence the time, and that within measurable distance, when it will have the widest influence upon our knowledge of the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of syphilis.

In the great majority of cases syphilis is communicated during sexual relations, but it may be otherwise (*syphilis insontium*). After a certain incubation period, usually of from eight to twenty days, the primary sore or so-called initial sclerosis manifests itself at the point of entry of the virus. General infection may, however, take place without any primary lesion, if the poison is introduced directly into the circulation (*syphilis*

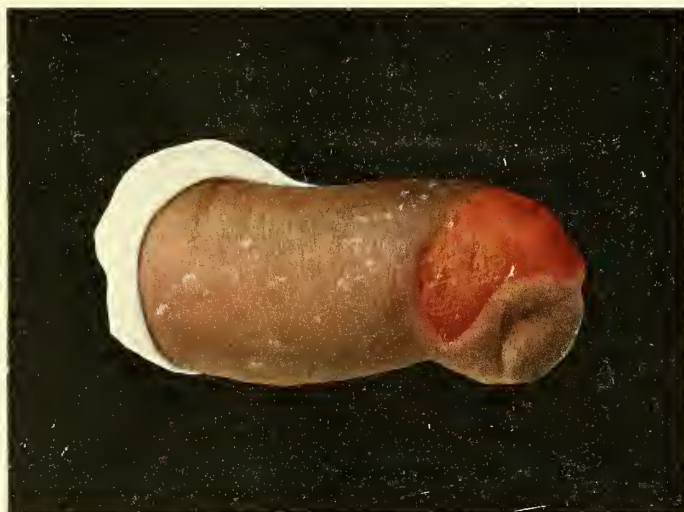
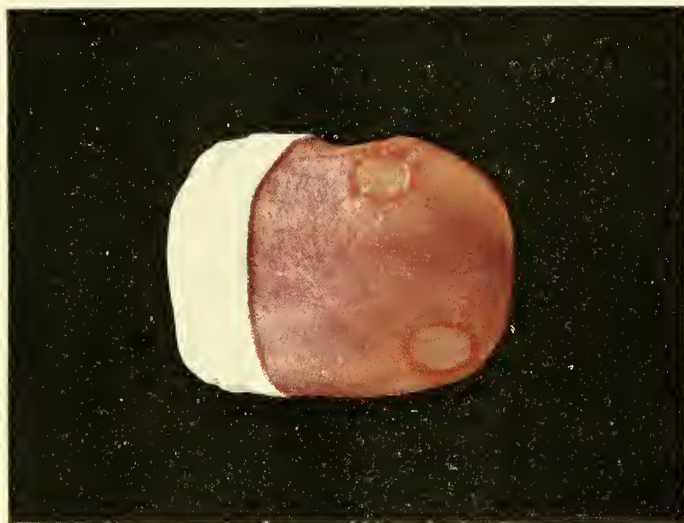
d'emblée). The primary sore is generally single, but may occasionally be multiple, and appears first as a small erosion, papule, or vesicle, with very ill-defined characters. Some weeks after inoculation a flat, nodular lesion of varying size and cartilaginous consistence, which lies within the skin, develops and represents the typical initial sclerosis (Fig. 189). A flat, parchment-like patch or a deeper, denser nodule forms, according as the superficial or deep vascular reticulum of the skin is involved; the former variety is specially frequent on the glans penis.

The primary sore may be covered by intact skin or its surface may be eroded or shiny, as if varnished. Subsequently it may, especially in badly nourished cachectic persons, ulcerate or become gangrenous, and thus spread in depth and area (Fig. 194). Superficial extension of the sore is very common on the prepuce (Fig. 190), and on the body of the penis. The initial sclerosis on the female genitals is most frequently situated on the labia majora (Fig. 192), where it sometimes causes a hard swelling of the part, *œdema indurativum* (Fig. 193). Induration is not infrequently absent in extra-genital chancres, the commonest seats of which are the lips (Fig. 197), the fingers (Fig. 198), and the tonsils (Fig. 195); other parts—*e.g.*, the tongue (Figs. 191, 196)—may also be affected. Sometimes the primary sore is covered by a thick scab (Fig. 197).

If the viruses of soft chancre and of syphilis are inoculated together, either one or more of the soft sores, which appear first, will subsequently become indurated and converted into a hard chancre (*Chancre mixte*).

The corresponding lymphatic glands are next involved through the lymphatic channels. They enlarge, either singly or in chains, to form hard, painless lumps of considerable size, especially when the chancre is extra-genital; they may even suppurate, particularly in the case of mixed chancres. Before general symptoms





No. 189, 190, 191. Scleroses syphiliticae (Hard Chancres).





No. 192. Sclerosis labii majoris.



No. 193. Sclerosis et oedema indurativum in infante.



No. 194. Sclerosis phagedaenica.



appear on the skin and mucous membranes, the lymphatic glands over the trunk swell, especially in the nape and on the sides of the neck, in the axillæ, and in the bends of the elbows. But these soft, oval or cylindrical indolent swellings almost never attain the size of those in the immediate vicinity of the primary lesion.

The primary sore may persist without treatment for a long time, but it finally disappears and often leaves no scar, but only a transitory pigment-spot.

The **Diagnosis** of a primary syphilitic chancre may be made from its cartilaginous hardness and often from the varnished appearance of its surface. The swelling of the corresponding lymphatic glands will confirm the diagnosis; but it must always be remembered that unsuitable treatment, often employed to simple erosions, soft chancres, etc.—such as burning with nitrate of silver—may give rise to an induration exactly like a hard chancre. The swelling of the corresponding lymphatic glands is also no sure criterion, as it may be mimicked by other processes. Proof of the source of infection facilitates diagnosis, but on the other hand, history often greatly aggravates its difficulty owing to the carelessness and unreliability of such patients. A tertiary lesion (*cancrum redux*), which frequently appears on the site of the primary sore, often also gives opportunities for errors of diagnosis as regards the occurrence of syphilitic re-infection (Fig. 221). In doubtful cases a search should always be made for the *Spirochæta pallida*, either in smear preparations (Giemsa staining), or in sections of excised portions (silver staining by Levaditi's method), as a positive result renders the diagnosis of syphilis certain.

The so-called secondary stage of syphilis begins from seven to twelve weeks after infection, or four to

six weeks after the appearance of the primary sore ; it is accompanied by malaise, headache, fever, anorexia, pains in the joints, and manifestations on the skin and mucous membranes.

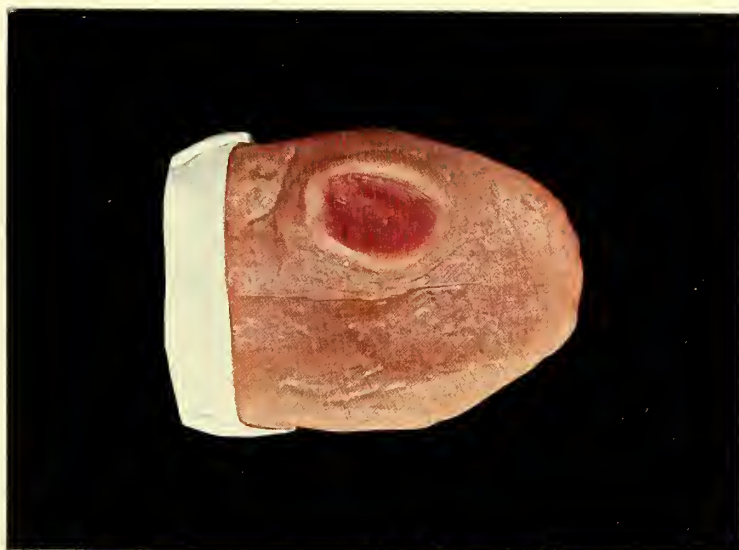
Cutaneous syphilides, which constitute the principal signs of this period, have a number of characteristics, the most important of which are the following : dense infiltration—absent in macular syphilides only—absorption without the formation of fibrous tissue, tendency to peripheral extension with healing in the centre, localization on the flexor surfaces of the limbs and on the palms and soles, as well as round the apertures of the body (mouth, nostrils, anus). Their brownish-red colour does not entirely disappear on pressure, they show a tendency to arrange themselves in groups, and they are attended by no itching.

The first rash is generally a macular syphilide (*Roseola syphilitica*), and very often all prodromal symptoms cease on its appearance ; it consists of numerous, bright-red spots (Fig. 199), occasionally intermingled with very flat papules, measuring from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 centimetre in diameter. In the centre of separate roseolous spots an intensely infiltrated follicle may sometimes be observed (Fig. 202). They are localized chiefly on the trunk, chest and back, on the flexor aspect of the limbs and, more rarely, on the face. The administration of mercury causes some œdematous swelling of the spots present, and the eruption of fresh spots. In a few days, or frequently only after some weeks, the rash disappears without desquamation.

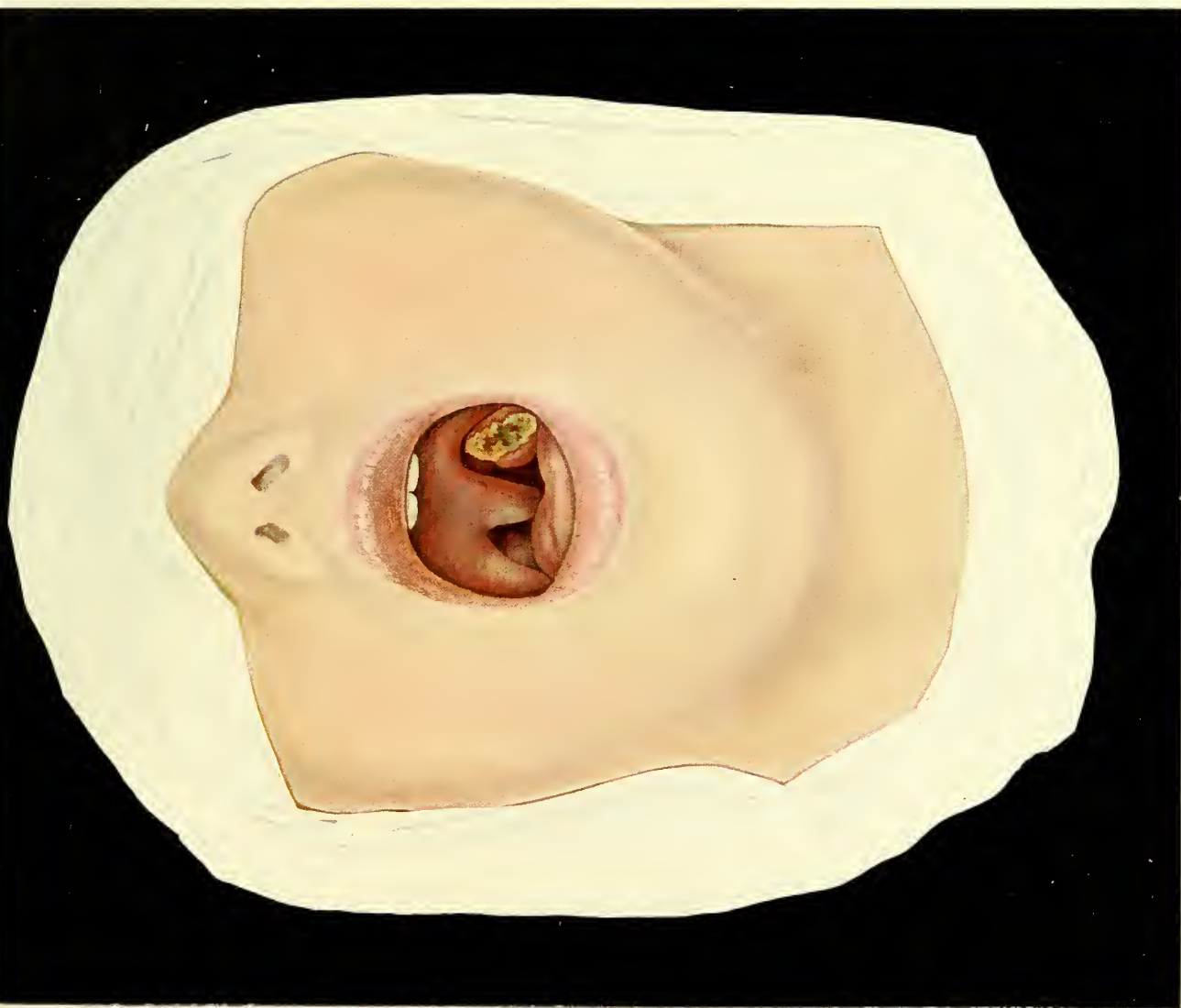
A second macular eruption (*Roseola recidiva vel annularis*, Fig. 200) may develop sooner or later after the disappearance of the first rash ; it assumes the form of flat, red rings round some of the original spots, and these may coalesce to form serpiginous figures or a complete network of eruption.

If granulation-tissue is formed in greater abundance,





No. 196. Sclerosis syphilitica linguae.



No. 195. Sclerosis syphilitica tonsillae.





No. 197, 198. Scleroses syphiliticae.



the result is the formation of papules instead of macules ; such *papular syphilides* may appear as the first rash of syphilis, but more frequently represent relapses. They manifest themselves as sharply-defined nodules, lentil-sized and shiny reddish-brown in colour (*lenticular syphilides*, Fig. 204) ; they may be universally distributed or confined to some of their seats of predilection—*e.g.*, the margin of the scalp in the frontal region (*corona veneris*), round the apertures of the body (mouth, nostrils, anus), the flexor aspect of the extremities, or the palms and soles, in which latter situation the epidermic covering may be exfoliated in rings (Figs. 210, 213). Frequently, especially in syphilis of old standing, a large number of recent efflorescences are grouped round an older, central papule (Fig. 220), and this arrangement is also observed in tertiary papular lesions. Larger patches are often formed by the confluence of papules, and these patches may have unaffected areas of skin in their centre (Fig. 203). Ringed eruptions may also result from central healing and peripheral spread of papules, or by the grouping of papules in circles (*annular and circinate syphilides*, Fig. 212) ; they exhibit the same localization as simple papular syphilides and, like them, often desquamate freely and leave considerable deposits of pigment after their absorption.

If a papule or small circle occur in the centre of an older annular lesion, a beautiful cockade-like picture results ; but a similar effect may be the consequence of the development of recent circinate syphilides around previously existent central ones (Fig. 214).

Where surfaces of skin are in contact, and especially if the mechanical irritation of rubbing is added to the chemical irritation of decomposed secretions (sweat, leucorrhœal discharge, etc.), syphilitic papules may assume a condition of overgrowth resulting in the production of large, considerably raised plaques, the surface

of which may discharge and become eroded or covered by diphtheritic-like sloughs (*flat condylomata*, Figs. 207, 208). These condylomata, like the papules which occur on the palms, soles, and at the angles of the mouth, are often complicated by fissures; they usually represent relapses and may occur very frequently in the course of an attack of syphilis. The extremely infectious discharge from flat condylomata is the commonest cause of the communication of the disease. The primary sore may sometimes assume the characters of a flat condyloma, from local irritation.

The *small papular syphilide* (Fig. 216) generally occurs as a relapse-manifestation, a long time after infection, and in cachectic individuals; it is seldom seen in the early stages of an attack. It consists of minute, pointed, lichenoid papules, chiefly localized round the follicles, and arranged in groups or circles, sometimes associated with larger papules. After the disappearance of a large papular syphilide, these small papular syphilides are sometimes found to be present round the margin of the pigment spots left behind. This very obstinate eruption often gives rise to confusion with lichen scrofulosorum and lichen planus.

The *pustular syphilide*, often associated with papular lesions, also occurs chiefly in cachectic individuals; it is found principally on the forehead (Fig. 209), legs and trunk (Fig. 211), and every pustule arises from an infiltrated papule.

A general pustular eruption may appear in the earlier stages of syphilis, or may do so a long time after infection, when it develops in groups and often in circles. A difference is made between 'large pustular' and 'small pustular' syphilides, according to the size of the lesions. Most pustules soon dry up and form scabs, after the separation of which papules remain behind with loss of substance, of very variable size, in





No. 199. Syphilis maculosa (Roseola).





No. 200. Syphilis maculosa recidiva (Roseola recidiva).



their centres. They may also result in the formation of deep ulcers.

Inflammation of the nail-bed may be the result of the localization of syphilitic papules or pustules at the roots of the nails, giving rise to disturbances in their development and nutrition. The nails become opaque, brittle, crumble down and may be totally destroyed. The affection is an ill-defined one, but is often confined to the lateral aspect of the nail-roots. As it extends, its origin from papular lesions becomes irrecognizable (*Paronychia syphilitica*, Fig. 215).

Leucodermia syphilitica is a specially characteristic, residual lesion, which manifests itself after the subsidence of macular and papular syphilides. It occurs chiefly in women and most frequently on the neck, but may occur on any deeply-pigmented part; it appears as round or oval, sharply-defined patches, devoid of pigment, between which the pigmented skin has a reticular arrangement (Figs. 201, 217). It is totally uninfluenced by treatment, remains for years unchanged, and is an infallible sign of comparatively recent syphilis.

A peculiar form of *Alopecia*, characteristic of syphilis, not infrequently affects the scalp (Fig. 188), as well as the beard, eyebrows and eyelashes; the hair falls in roundish, but not quite bald spots, so that the scalp assumes a curious, spotty appearance. Recovery usually soon sets in.

A *macular syphilide*, which at first has few special characters, appears on the buccal mucous membrane. It corresponds to the roseola on the skin and usually coincides with it in point of time. When papular rashes develop, these manifestations assume a typical appearance; their margins become deep-red, while their centres become obscured by thickening of their epithelium and assume a milky, opalescent, whitish colour (*plaques opalines*). Subsequently they may heal in the centre and spread at the margin, or the mucous

membrane may disintegrate, forming very shallow, sharply-demarcated ulcers covered by sloughs, which are either firmly adherent and diphtheritic-looking, or pultaceous and easily detached. These lesions are chiefly found on the tonsils, the arches of the palate, the uvula, the lips (Fig. 205), and the margins of the tongue (Fig. 206), as well as on the cheeks and hard palate, especially on parts exposed to mechanical irritation. Sometimes deep ulcers, which leave a white scar after healing, may result from these plaques. Lesions of this nature seldom attack the conjunctiva or nasal mucous membrane, but they are, on the contrary, very common on the female genitals and in the rectum. The so-called 'secondary' syphilides just described, occur in one form or another in every case of syphilis in direct association with the primary sore, or as relapse eruptions, in the course of the first two years.

So-called 'tertiary' phenomena may, in exceptional cases (*syphilis precox*), manifest themselves within the first two years, but beyond that period they represent the sole symptoms of syphilis, and may appear at any length of time after infection, especially in cases which have been untreated, or imperfectly treated, or have not been diagnosed. The view previously and universally maintained that tertiary syphilitic lesions were not capable of conveying infection has been completely upset by the occasionally successful inoculation of monkeys from them.

The principal forms of tertiary manifestations are the *tuberous* or *nodular syphilides*, which occur in groups and spread at the margin, and the isolated *gummatous ulcer*. The latter appears as a hard lump, lying in the skin or subcutaneous tissue, which slowly increases in size, becomes red or livid in colour and then softens; the mass is eventually absorbed with some cicatricial retraction of the skin, or it bursts and discharges its sticky contents. The ulcers thus formed are punched out, and their base is covered with necrotic débris, or





No. 201. Syphilis maculosa confluens; Leucoderma.

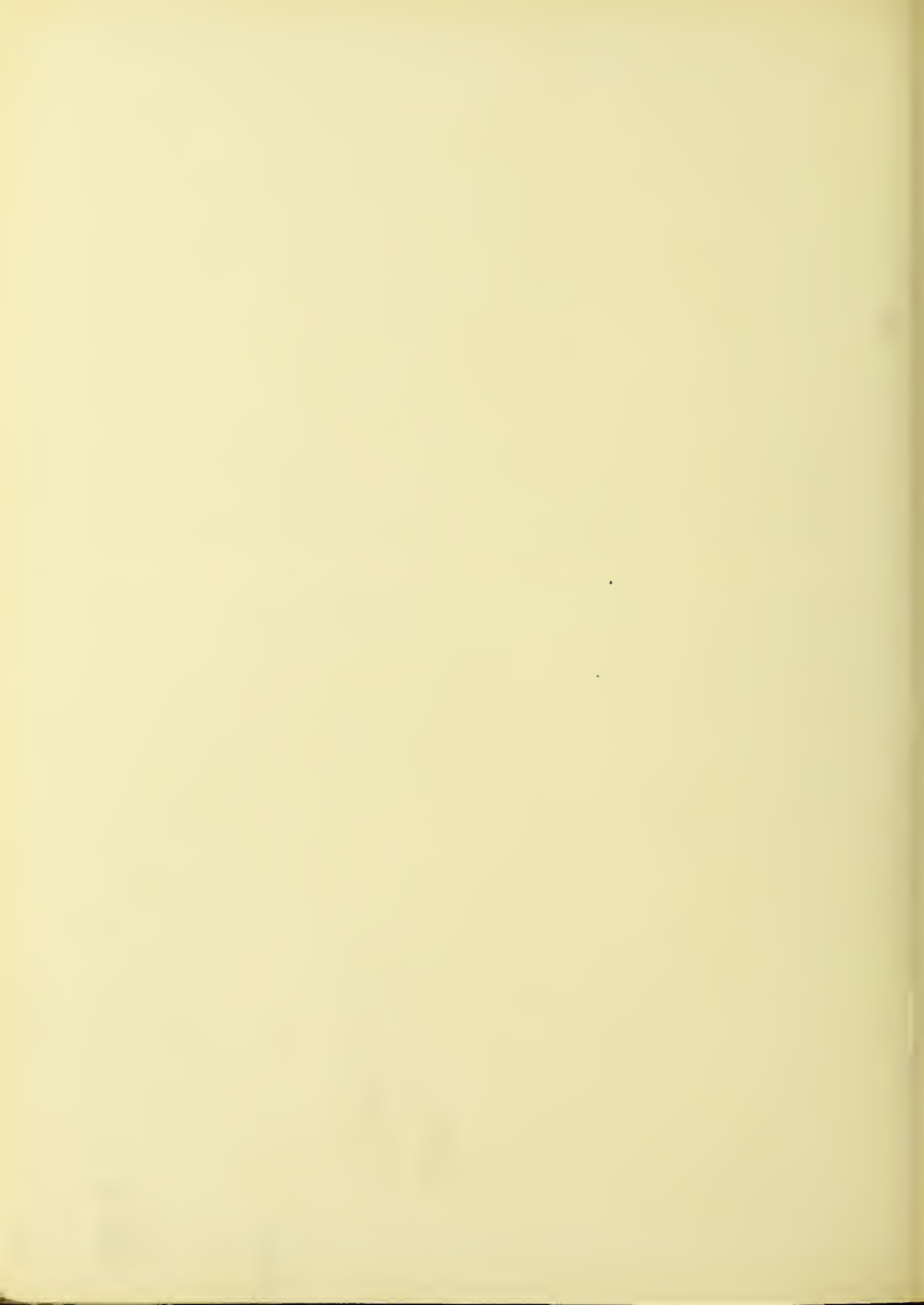




No. 202. Syphilis maculosa follicularis.



No. 203. Syphilis papulosa annularis.



with a gray or grayish-yellow slough (Fig. 228). As the new-growth spreads and breaks down, extensive and deep ulcers form which have their origin not only in gummata of the skin alone, but also in similar lesions in the deeper tissues,—bones (Figs. 230, 234), muscles and glands. The healing of gummata is always followed by the formation of scars, or cicatricial contraction of the skin; it seldom takes place spontaneously, and only after a prolonged period.

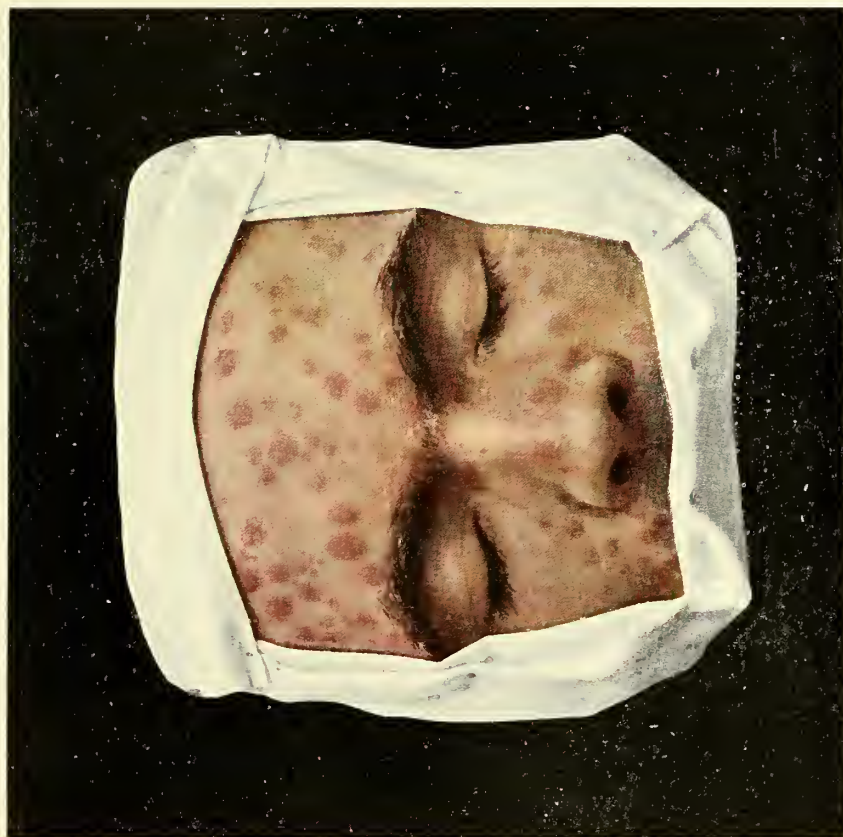
Tuberous or nodular syphilides, in contrast to isolated gummata, always appear in considerable numbers and in groups; these are made up of single, firm papules—as large as a lentil or pea,—of a bright-red colour which subsequently becomes brown or reddish-brown. After a certain time they disappear and new nodules often appear in the neighbourhood (Fig. 224); they may run together and form characteristic serpiginous lesions by extending at their margins and healing in the centre—the *tubero-serpiginous syphilide* (Fig. 222). If such nodules break down, ulcerate, and then heal in the centre with actively-ulcerating margins, kidney-shaped lesions often result, which are very typical of syphilis—the *tubero-ulcero-serpiginous syphilide* (Figs. 225, 226). Its seats of predilection are the face, especially the nasal and frontal regions, and the legs, where elephantiasis is a common complication. Tertiary syphilides of this sort also occur on the palm (Fig. 223), and may be difficult to differentiate from secondary papulosquamous syphilides.

Late syphilides of the buccal mucous membrane have a great tendency to rapid disintegration and, therefore, are seldom observed in the form of nodules; gummatous ulcers may be present on the lips, cheeks, gums and tongue, either singly, or as extensive ulcerated gummata (Fig. 227), as superficial or deep nodules with a marked tendency to break down, or finally, as diffuse gummatous infiltrations (Fig. 229). Such lesions in the hard

palate usually lead to its perforation from destruction of bone (Fig. 232). Ulcerative processes attack the soft palate and surrounding parts (Fig. 231) with great rapidity, sometimes even unobserved, causing extensive destruction of the tonsils and uvula with perforation, so that after healing has taken place the relationships of the parts may be almost irre recognizable, owing to cicatricial contractions (Fig. 233). Severe cicatricial stenosis of the pharynx and upper part of the œsophagus may also result from gummatous ulceration there.

Generally speaking, the course of syphilis is nowadays very mild, but there are a certain number of cases in which extremely obstinate syphilides occur,—either after a phagedenic or after a perfectly normal primary sore,—which break down from the first or very soon afterwards; they are accompanied by severe general symptoms, fever, malaise and even cachexia. Shallow ulcers covered by stratified scabs (*Rupia syphilitica*, Fig. 218) result from the breaking down of pustules or papules, and after separation of the scabs, ulcers, which are generally painful, are exposed. At the same time larger or smaller pustules and disintegrated papules are present and may be localized on the mucous membranes. Peculiar vegetations (*fram-bœsiform syphilides*, Fig. 219) may develop as the result of overgrowth of granulation-tissue; this form of syphilide also occurs in the tertiary stage. In the majority of cases recovery ensues, although sometimes it may be very protracted. The cause of the occurrence of these atypical cases is not clear. Some authors believe that persons who suffer from malignant syphilis do so because the disease has never been present in their forefathers, or at all events not for a long time previously, so that they are not safeguarded by any acquired immunity. Other authors regard malignant syphilis as the result of a mixed infection.





No. 204. Syphilis papulosa lenticularis.



No. 205. Syphilis papulosa mucosae oris.

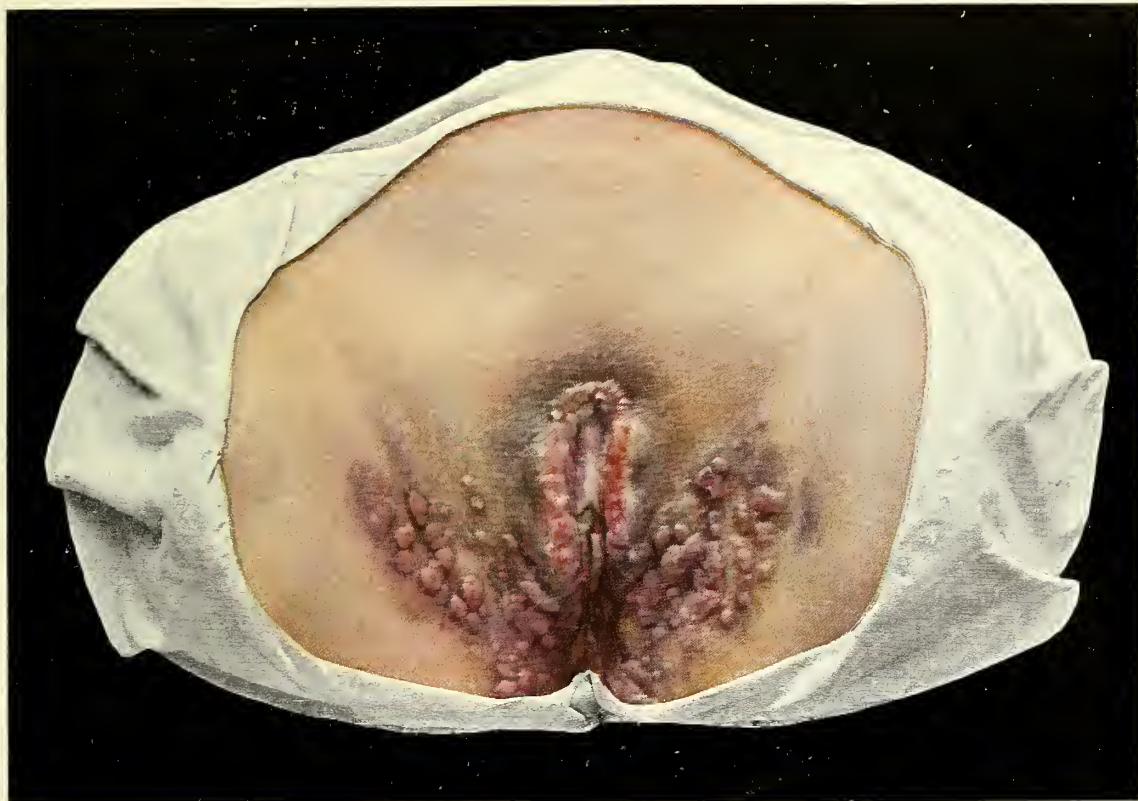




No. 206. Syphilis papulosa linguae.



No. 207. Syphilis papulosa (Condylomata lata).



No. 208. Syphilis papulosa (Condylomata lata).



No. 209. Syphilis pustulosa.



The **Diagnosis** of syphilis must, as a rule, be made from observation of the characteristic manifestations described, and from a consideration of the general morbid phenomena ; it is only in late syphilis that a diagnosis must frequently be established on the evidence of objective signs alone. In all cases of doubtful nature, the success or failure of treatment greatly assists diagnosis. Roseola seldom presents diagnostic difficulties if a careful examination of the patient is made ; its aggravation after the administration of mercury is sometimes of assistance. Lenticular, annular, and circinate syphilides are usually recognized with ease, but the diagnosis of the lichenoid syphilide presents considerable difficulties, as it often closely simulates lichen scrofulosorum and lichen planus ; in the former disease there is much less infiltration, and lichen planus papules can be differentiated from the minute papular syphilide by their characters and arrangement, and by the occurrence of itching. In the diagnosis of papulo-squamous syphilides of the palm from eczema and psoriasis, the amount of infiltration, as well as the colour of the margins, are to be specially considered. Syphilitic leucoderma and alopecia can be recognized at a glance. Pustular syphilides, if ushered in by high fever, are sometimes mistaken for variola ; but the presence of typical, lenticular papules as well as pustules, and the results of general examination (primary sore, glandular swellings, throat symptoms), will settle the difficulty. The diagnosis of gummatous and nodular syphilides is often very difficult, especially their differentiation from lupus, acne, and rodent ulcer. In many cases the prompt result of treatment by iodine will facilitate the diagnosis.

Early syphilitic manifestations on mucous membrane sometimes cause difficulties in diagnosis from simple aphthæ, pemphigus, or herpes of mucous surfaces, or from leucoplakia. Points for consideration are : the

abrupt line of demarcation, the inflamed, reddened margin, the opacity of the epithelium in 'plaques opalines,' and finally, their localization. The skin must always be carefully examined at the same time. Gummatous syphilides of mucous membranes are generally easy of diagnosis on the grounds of the sharp outline of the ulcers which result from them, and of their comparatively rapid response to treatment.

The **Prognosis** of syphilis may usually be regarded as favourable if suitable treatment is adopted ; but it must be considered as dubious in untreated patients, and in a certain number of cases in which, despite treatment, late gummatous or 'parasyphilitic' manifestations appear.

The severity of the symptoms in *hereditary syphilis*, which may be communicated to the offspring by one or both parents, depends upon the date of their syphilis, and the treatment which they have followed. If the virus is recent and severe, abortions and miscarriages result, or the children are born dead ; but, subsequently, living or viable children may be born. Children with hereditary syphilis generally present a peculiarly cachectic and senile appearance, and may exhibit most of the eruptions seen in adults (*e.g.*, papular syphilides, Figs. 235, 236, 238) ; but the picture is often modified by the proneness of the infantile skin to pustulate. *Pemphigus syphiliticus* is especially characteristic, and usually appears along with coryza ('snuffles') ; it generally attacks the soles and palms (Figs. 237, 240), but may affect any other part of the body. The blebs, the contents of which soon become purulent or hæmorrhagic, collapse after a brief existence, and often give rise to ulcers. There is a remarkable tendency in papular congenital eruptions to superficial extension, so that the heels, the hands, the buttocks, and the face assume a peculiar, diffuse, brownish-red colour. Round the mouth





No. 210. Syphilis papulo-squamosa.



No. 211. Syphilis papulo-pustulosa.



No. 212. Syphilis papulosa orbicularis.



No. 213. Syphilis papulo-squamosa.





No. 215. Paronychia syphilitica.



No. 214. Syphilis circinata.





and nose fissures and eroded papules often form, and these leave linear, radiating scars after their disappearance.

Hereditary-syphilitic children are frequently deficient in general development, and often manifest about puberty late syphilitic symptoms identical with those of adults (*syphilis hereditaria tarda*); destruction of the nasal bones resulting in the typical 'saddle-nose' (Fig. 241) is especially frequent. It is open to doubt whether the presence of any one of the signs known as 'Hutchinson's triad' (labyrinthine deafness, interstitial keratitis and notching of the upper central incisors, Fig 239) is in itself conclusive evidence of hereditary syphilis; but their simultaneous occurrence, especially if linear scars are also present about the mouth and nose, may be looked upon as a certain sign of hereditary syphilis (Fig. 241).

The **Diagnosis** of hereditary syphilis may be founded upon the eruptions, the snuffles, and the senile aspect of the child; and the diagnosis may be confirmed by treatment. The symptoms already described establish the diagnosis in most cases of late hereditary syphilis; but *syphilis hereditaria tarda* as described by Fournier—i.e., without the occurrence of lesions of the earlier stages of the disease—is not generally recognized or accepted in Germany.

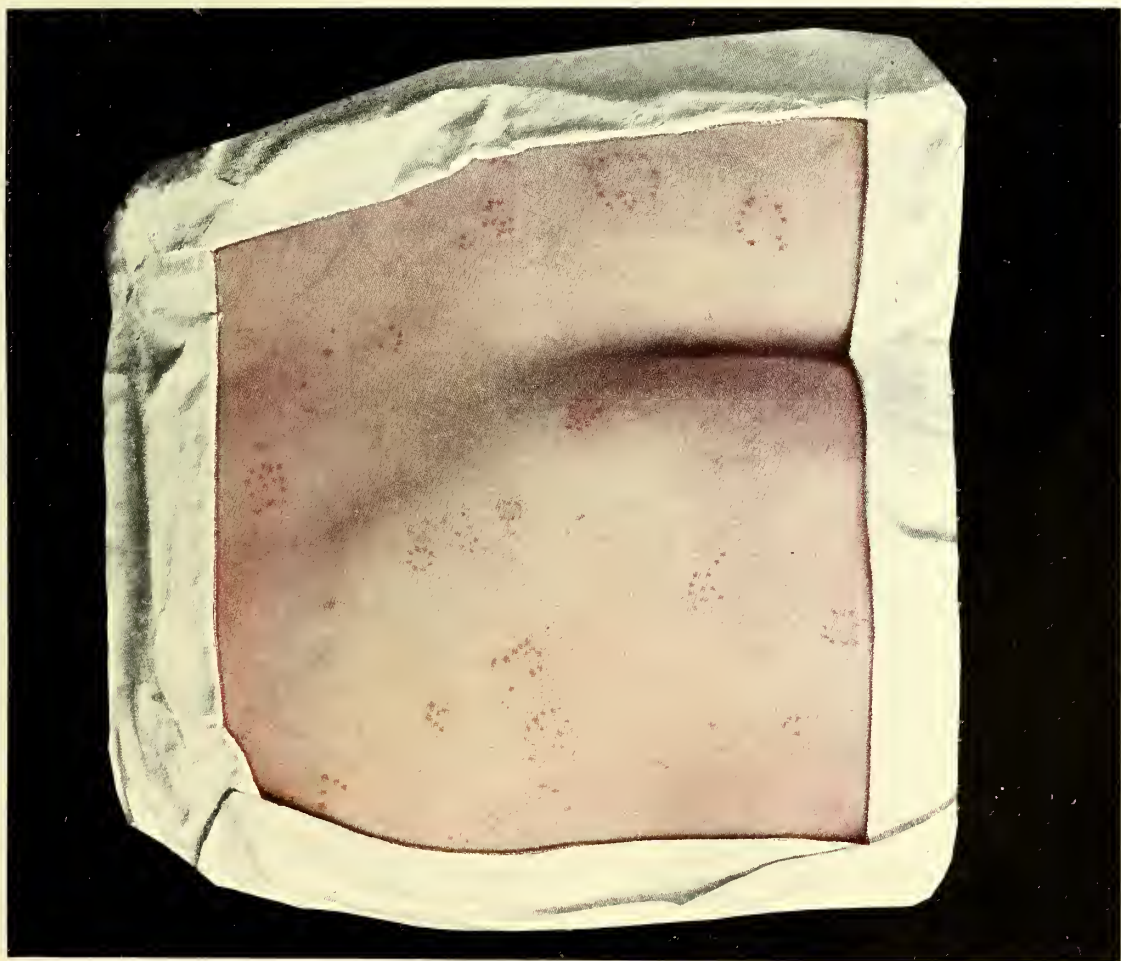
Treatment.—The chances of warding off general infection by the operation of early, free removal of the primary sore are extremely slight. It is very easy, but ought only to be practised in special cases when the sore is favourably situated (*e.g.*, on the prepuce or body of the penis), with a view to its rapid cure and to removing a certain amount of infective material and thereby, perhaps, attenuating the course of the disease; but frequently, induration of the scar or a fresh primary sore ensues.

The treatment of doubtful erosions or sores with caustics (especially with solid nitrate of silver) must be strongly condemned, as superficial indurations are easily produced by them and the difficulty of diagnosis is aggravated. An attempt to ward off a primary sore by energetic thermo-cauterization of any suspicious spot is more justifiable.

Fully-developed primary sores ought to be cleansed several times a day with sublimate-lotion and, if there is a moderate amount of secretion from them, dusted with calomel or dermatol, which has an almost specific action. If the sore ulcerates deeply, a solution of iodoform in alcohol and ether, or euophen in powder may be used ; if inflammation is more marked, moist sublimate-dressings or compresses may be applied. If there is only a small persistent induration with a minute amount of discharge from it, healing and absorption soon take place under mercurial plaster, which is a particularly convenient application for sores about the orifice of the urethra.

The question as to when the general treatment of syphilis should be begun is one of great importance ; the usual reply is that no mercury should be given before the diagnosis is a matter of absolute certainty. As the diagnosis is first assured by the appearance of general symptoms, and as these general symptoms are not prevented by the previous administration of mercury, the correct date for the beginning of general treatment must be regarded as that of the appearance of the first eruptions. Earlier general treatment seems to us justified only when there are ulcerative or gangrenous changes in the primary sore, which do not yield to local treatment, permanent baths, iodoform, etc.

Various methods of introduction of mercury by the skin must first be mentioned. Sublimate-baths have no effect if the skin is intact, except in the form of Gärtner's bipolar baths ; but if there are deep ulcers



No. 216. Syphilis milio-papulosa (lichenoides).

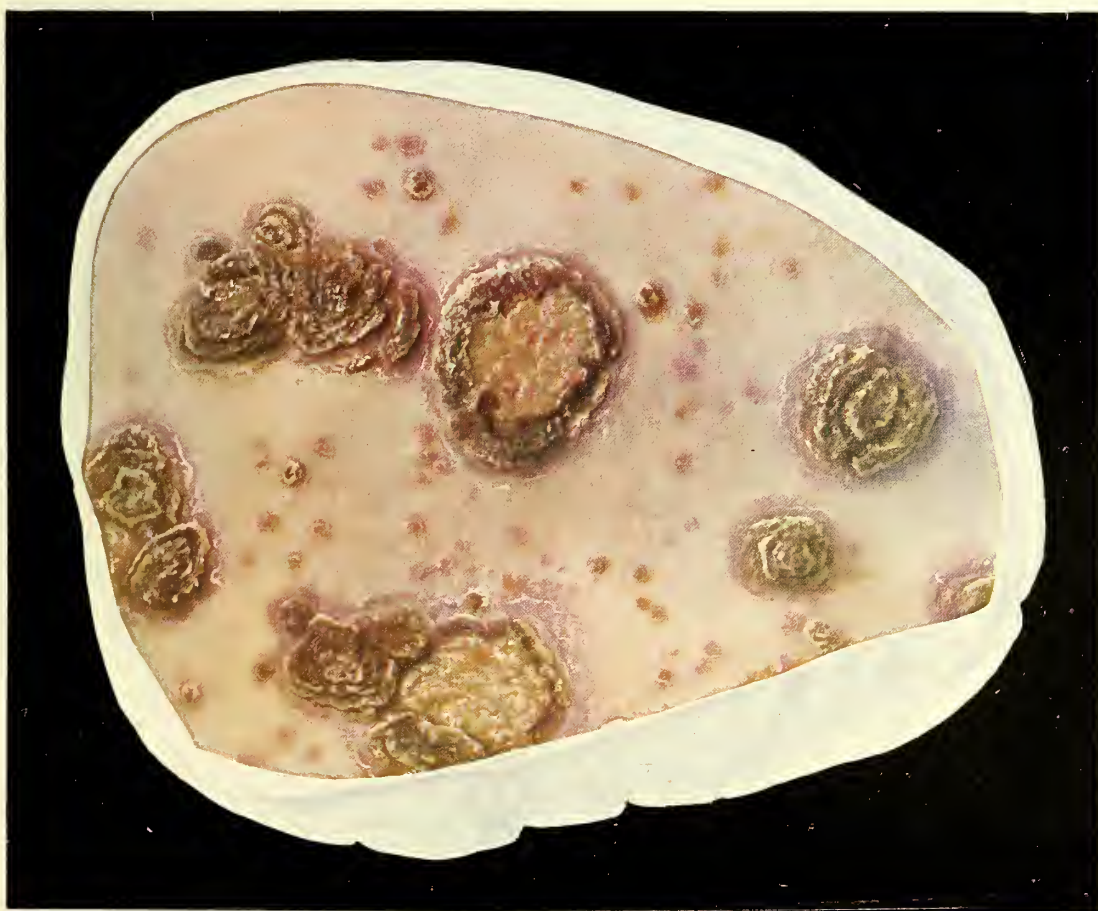


No. 217. Leucoderma syphilitica.





No. 219. Syphilis framboesiformis.

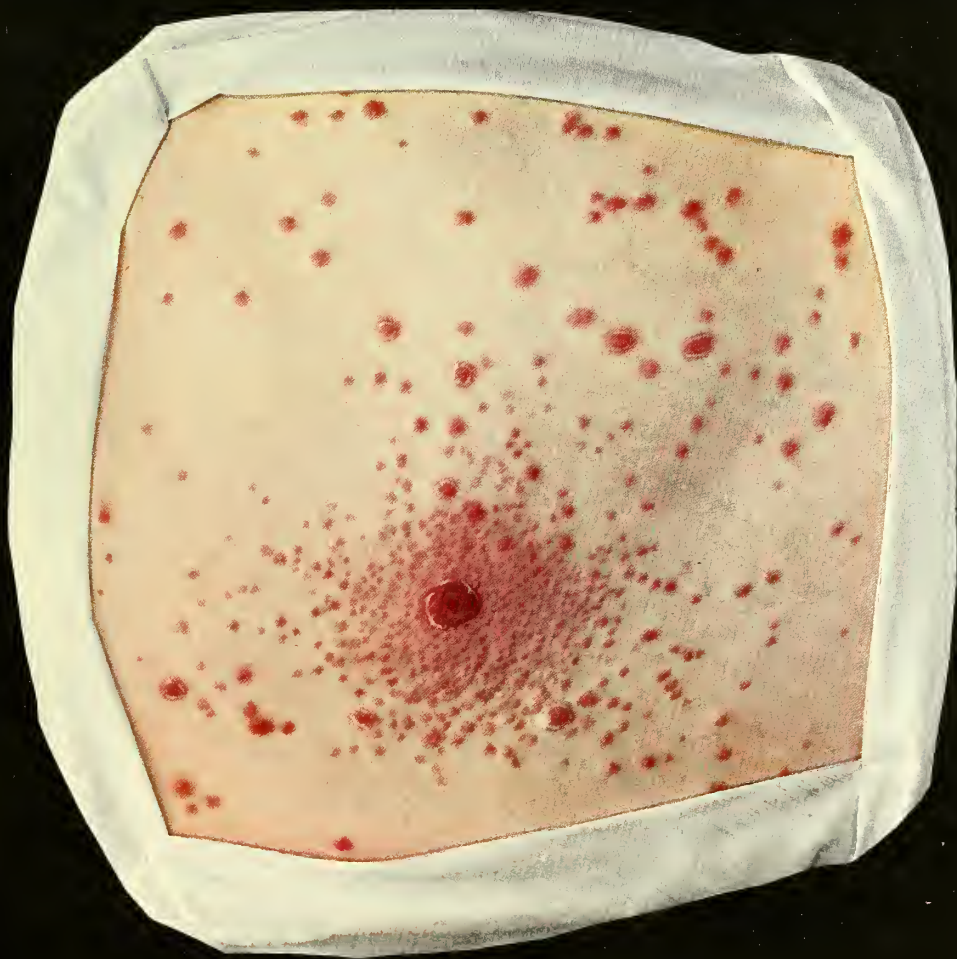


No. 218. Syphilis maligna (Rupia syphilitica).

No. 221. Syphilis gummosa glandis
(Chancres redux).



No. 220. Syphilis corymbiformis.



or extensive losses of epithelium, such as often occur in hereditary syphilis, they combine local with excellent general effects. Mercurial plaster, applied from time to time, is specially useful in children; painting with calomel in traumaticin, and calomel fumigations are also employed, but by far the best and safest method is by rubbing or inunction. The officinal unguentum cinereum, mercury-vasogen, or mercury-soap, and especially resorbin-mercurial ointment (which is distinguished by its cleanliness and facility of absorption) are much used, and all contain 33 per cent. of metallic mercury. The inunctions are best given in 'cyclical' fashion as first introduced by Sigmund—*i.e.*, on each day a separate part of the body is selected, so that almost the whole surface of the body has been smeared with ointment at the end of six days, and on the seventh day a bath with soap is administered for cleansing purposes. The dose for each inunction is, for children from 8 to 25 grains, for adults from 45 to 80 grains. It is preferable that the patient should do his own rubbing, 15 grains of ointment being rubbed daily for five minutes into parts which are devoid of hair. From 30 to 36 inunctions suffice for a complete course of treatment, if generous feeding is administered and careful observations of the weight are taken. In order to avoid the unpleasantness of treatment by inunction, attempts have been made to replace it by wearing a shirt impregnated with metallic mercury (*merkolin-tschorz*) and other methods, but all are greatly inferior to inunction treatment well carried out. The mercurial shirt may be of advantage in mild, preparatory, or subsequent courses of treatment.

Calomel and the oxidized tannate are the only preparations of mercury which can be recommended for internal administration, and these only in hereditary and infantile syphilis and in small doses; one pill containing 1 grain or rather more may be given twice daily. If

diarrhoea should result, tannin or opium may be added to the pill. Internal treatment is, however, never to be considered as comparable with treatment by inunction.*

Mercurial injections enjoy great popularity on account of their convenience, cleanliness, and certainty of effect. Corrosive sublimate is the soluble salt most used, in the form of the Müller-Stern solution ; it is composed of 1 part of sublimate and 10 of common salt in 100 parts of water, of which a Pravaz syringe-ful may be injected daily. The injection of larger quantities at longer intervals easily provokes symptoms of mercurial poisoning. Injections of insoluble mercurial salts are more potent and more convenient, because they may be administered at longer intervals. Of these, injections of calomel undoubtedly represent the most active method of mercurial treatment, and give good results, especially in malignant syphilis. The usual calomel injection is an emulsion of calomel in olive oil (1 : 10). Half a syringe-ful may be injected every four days, and, if this is borne without marked reaction, a whole syringe-ful may afterwards be given once a week. Five whole syringe-fuls constitute a course of treatment. Salicylate of mercury and thymol-mercury are less intense in their action than calomel—which often causes enteritis or severe stomatitis—and are about equivalent in efficacy to inunctions. The treatment consists of 1 to 3 half-syringe-fuls at intervals of three days, and then of a whole syringe-ful every fifth or sixth day, until the patient has had from six to eight injections. These injections are best made into the upper layers of the gluteal muscles, and all risk of pulmonary embolism is avoided by withdrawing the piston of the syringe after the puncture. The use of insoluble salts of mercury is contra-

* The reader need scarcely be reminded that this view is not generally entertained in Great Britain or America, where the line of treatment advocated by Professor Jacobi is, moreover, surrounded by insurmountable practical difficulties.—J. J. P.





No. 222. Syphilis tubero-serpiginosa.



No. 223. Syphilis tertiaria.





No. 224. Syphilis tubero-serpiginosa.



No. 225. Syphilis ulcero-serpiginosa.





No. 226. Syphilis ulcero-serpiginosa.





indicated in cachectic or weakly persons, especially in tubercular subjects, who often get hæmoptysis after them. The hygiene of the mouth must be carefully attended to in every case under mercurial treatment. The teeth ought first to be put in perfect order, and frequently brushed throughout the treatment, especially before going to bed. The mouth must be regularly cleansed with weak antiseptic and astringent lotions—*e.g.*, dilute solutions of acetate of aluminium, peroxide of hydrogen, chlorate of potash, tincture of ratanhia or myrrh; and these measures prevent the occurrence of stomatitis in the majority of cases. Should stomatitis, however, supervene, it can usually be cured in a short time by stopping mercury and by the use of washes or pigments containing strong solutions of the substances just enumerated. Other remedies worthy of mention are balsam of Peru, nitrate of silver, hydrobromic acid, chromic acid, etc. If the patient exhibits any idiosyncrasy towards mercury he must be habituated to it by having it administered to him very gradually. Smoking must be forbidden, especially while undergoing a course of mercurial treatment.

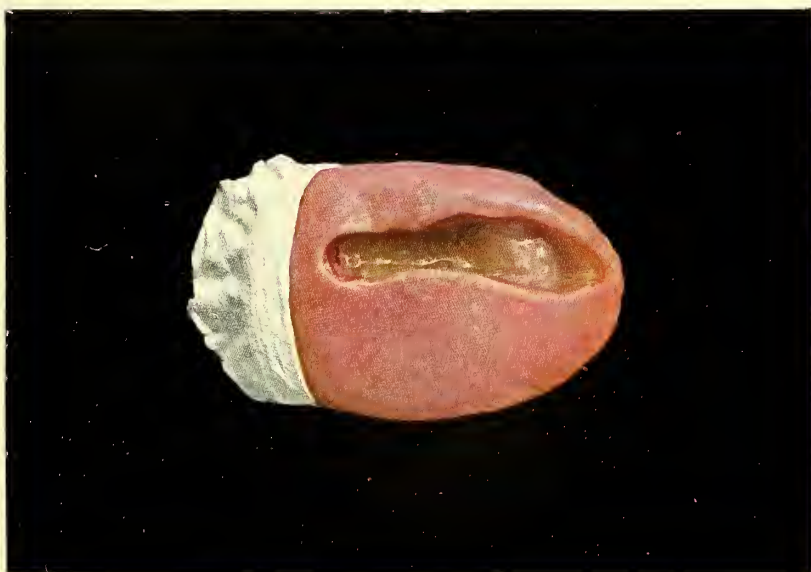
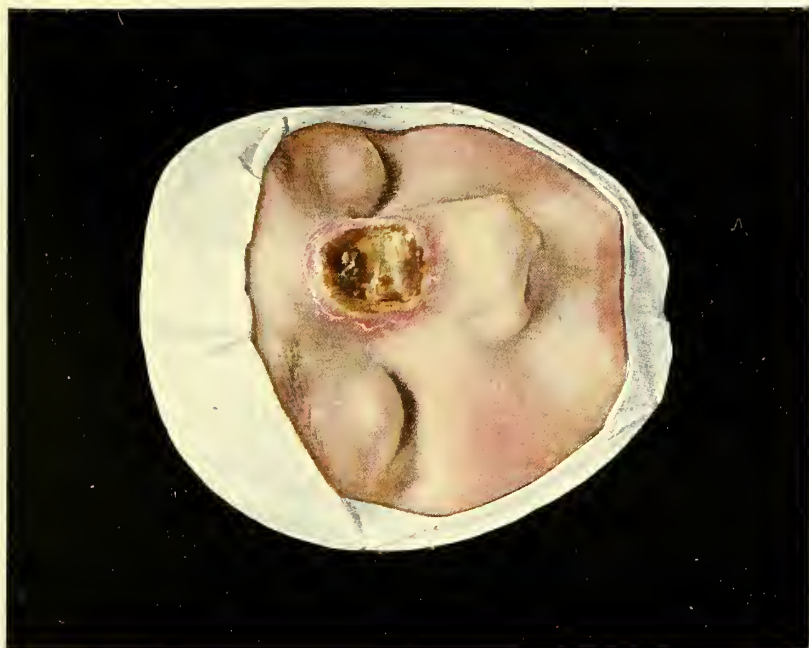
After a course of mercury, iodide of potassium may be given with advantage, in doses of about 30 grains daily. The preparations of iodine are specially indicated in the tertiary stage of syphilis and are the chief agents employed for the rapid absorption of gummatous and nodular new-growths, as well as for ulcers. The iodides of potassium, sodium, ammonium, lithium or strontium, are best administered in milk or mineral water; they may be given from three to six times daily and in doses up to 15 grains. Apart from coryza and iodide-acne they seldom cause troublesome symptoms. In persons who have an idiosyncrasy for iodine, and who suffer from acute, febrile iodism, sajodin in doses of about 7 grains from four to six times daily or iodipin are the best substitutes for the alkaline iodides; a tea-

spoonful of the 10 per cent. solution of iodipin may be given three times daily, but a more active method is by the daily subcutaneous injection of 2 drachms or more of the 25 per cent. solution, till all symptoms disappear. Simultaneously or afterwards, in the later stages, treatment with mercurials may be resumed.

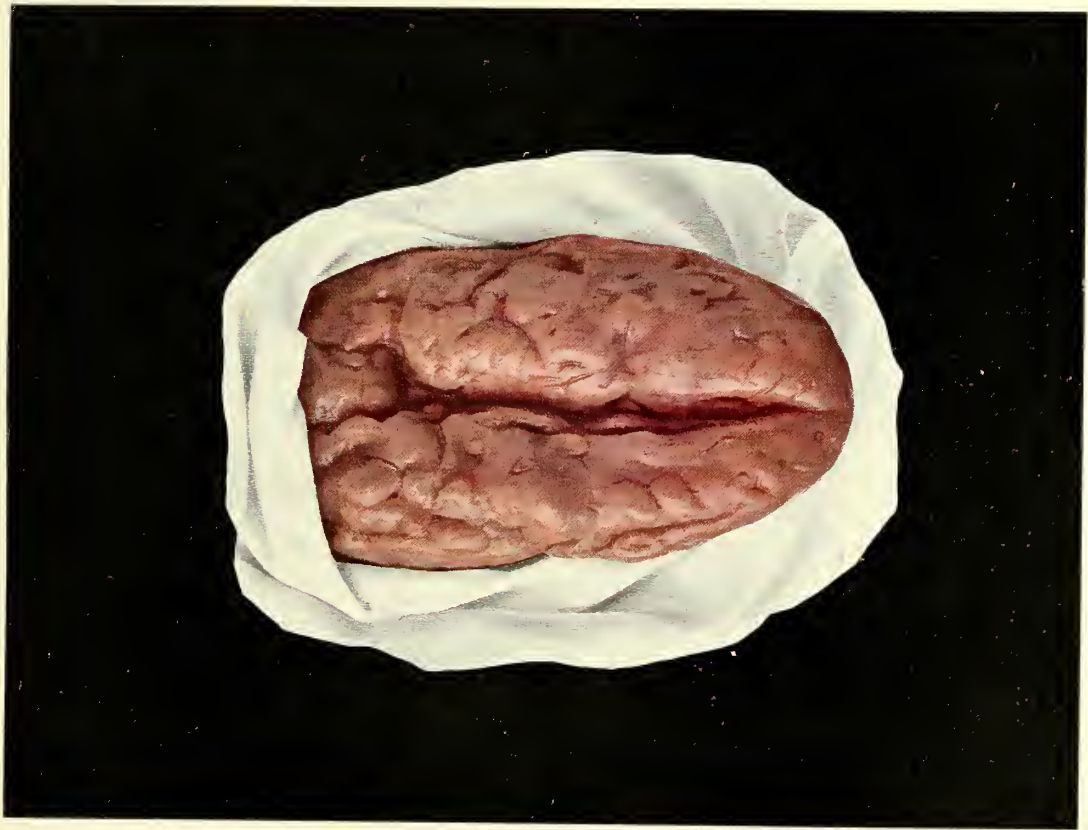
Zittmann's method of treatment sometimes yields good results in late syphilis of the bones or internal organs, especially if his old formula is used. One bottle of the strong decoction (300 grammes)—with calomel—must be taken every morning; this is followed by several hours' sweating, and in the afternoon a bottle of the weak decoction is taken cold.

The cure of syphilitic manifestations is greatly expedited by appropriate local treatment. Papules and pustules are best treated with mercurial plaster, and this may be used for papulo-squamous syphilides of the palms and soles, after the thick horny layer has been macerated and removed by salves or plasters. Flat condylomata disappear very rapidly after painting with a thick emulsion of calomel and salt water. Cutaneous ulcers may be dusted with calomel; if there is considerable discharge from them, they may be treated with wet sublimate-dressings and afterwards dusted with iodoform. Bony sequestra must be removed after they have fully separated, and all gangrenous tissue cut away. Mucous patches may be treated by painting or spraying with sublimate-solution (1 : 1,000), with 10 per cent. solution of chromic acid, or with solid nitrate of silver; sometimes these two latter remedies may be combined and used to produce caustic effects. Tertiary ulcers of mucous membrane generally heal without local treatment, but the process is hastened by the application of corrosive sublimate or nitrate of silver.

Hereditary syphilis is treated generally in the same manner as the acquired disease; the doses of drugs used must, of course, be correspondingly diminished.



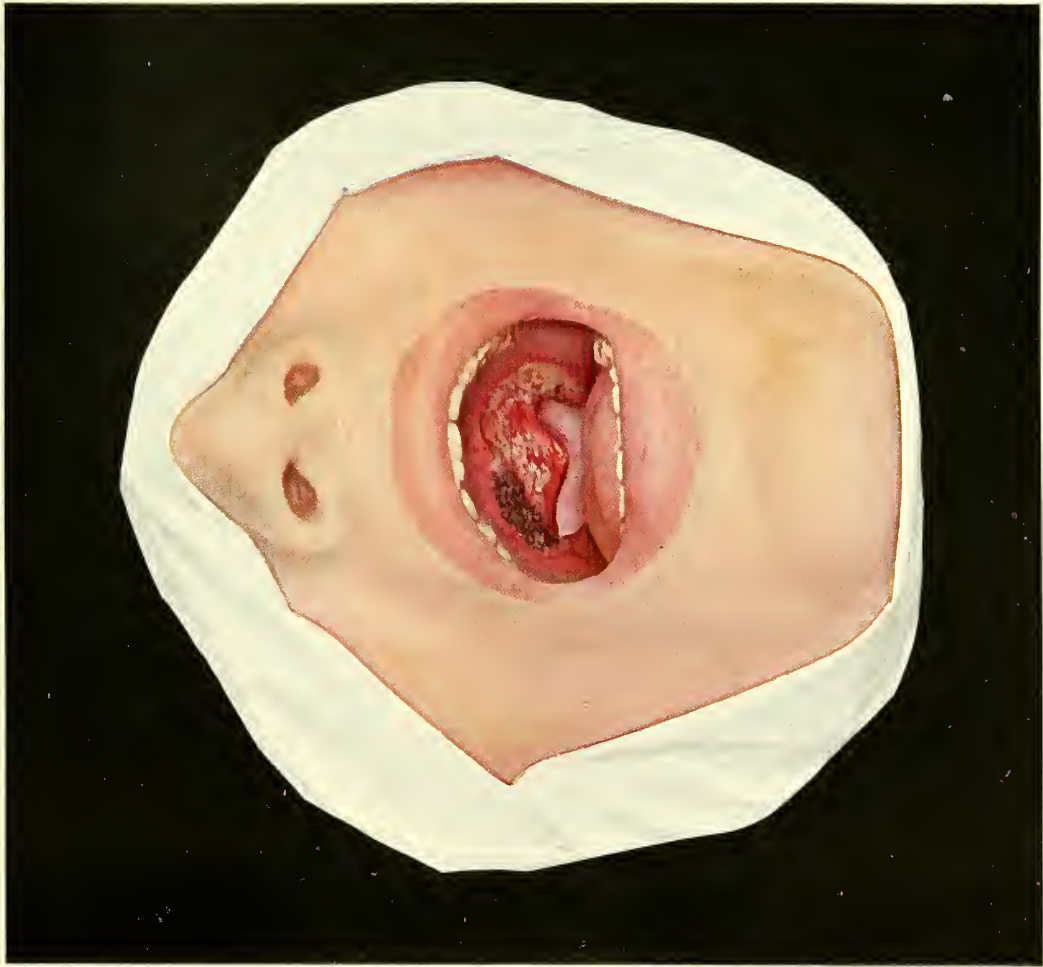
No. 227, 228. Syphilis gummosa.



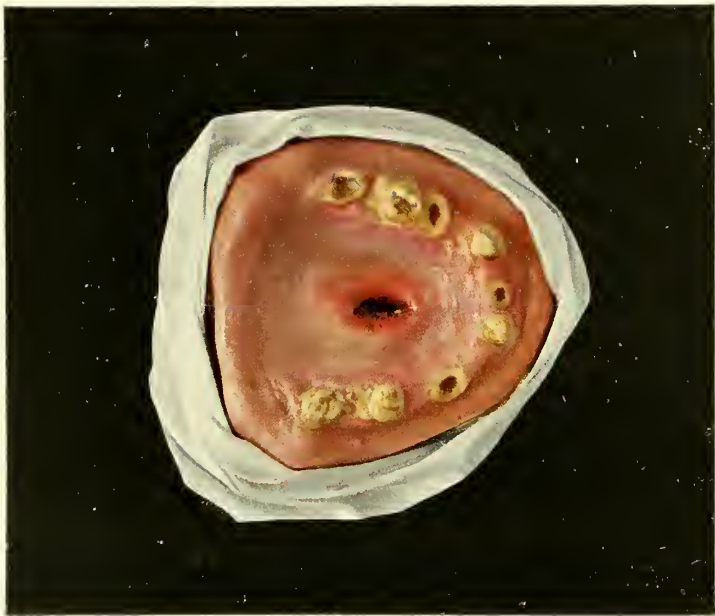
No. 229. Syphilis gummosa linguae diffusa.



No. 230. Syphilis gummosa digiti.



No. 231. Syphilis ulceroza palati mollis.



No. 232. Syphilis ulceroza palati duri.

Treatment must be resumed if relapses occur in the course of syphilis. If no recurrences take place the chronic-intermittent form of treatment advocated by Fournier is often of great benefit; it never does any harm if the patient is scrupulously watched, and sufficiently long pauses are regularly observed between the separate courses of treatment. Statistics of late syphilitic and 'parasyphilitic' disease offer very favourable testimony to this method of treatment.

- Figs. 189, 190, 198, 216, 240, 241. Models in Lesser's Clinic in Berlin (Kolbow).
 Fig. 191. Model in the Saint Louis Hospital in Paris (Baretta). Quinquaud's case.
 Fig. 192. Model in the Royal Clinic for Women in Dresden (Kolbow). Leopold's case.
 Fig. 193. Model in the Municipal Hospital am Urban in Berlin (Kolbow). Buschke's case.
 Fig. 194. Model in the Cochin Hospital in Paris (Jumelin). Mauriac's case.
 Figs. 195, 232, 233. Model in the Saint Louis Hospital in Paris (Jumelin). Fournier's collection.
 Fig. 196. Model in von Bergmann's Clinic in Berlin (Kolbow).
 Figs. 197, 200, 205, 208, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, 222, 223, 226, 228 235. Models in Neisser's Clinic in Breslau (Kröner).
 Figs. 199, 201, 202, 204, 206, 210, 224, 225. Models in the Freiburg Dermatological Clinic (Johnsen).
 Fig. 203. Model in the Saint Louis Hospital in Paris (Baretta). Hallopeau's case.
 Fig. 207. Model in Max Joseph's Polyclinic in Berlin (Kolbow).
 Figs. 211, 220, 231. Models in the Dermatological Clinic, Friedrichstadt Hospital in Dresden (Kolbow). Werther's case.
 Figs. 221, 227. Models in the Saint Louis Hospital in Paris (Baretta). Fournier's cases.
 Fig. 229. Model in Jullien's Department at the Hospital Saint Lazare in Paris (Jumelin).
 Fig. 230. Model in the Saint Louis Hospital in Paris (Baretta). Lailier's case.
 Fig. 234. Model in Pospelow's Clinic in Moscow (Fiweisky).
 Figs. 236, 237, 238. Models in Schlossmann's Infant Home in Dresden (Kolbow).
 Fig. 239. Model in Greef's Eye Clinic in Berlin (Kolbow).

Ulcus Molle.

(Soft Chancre. Chancroid.)

PLATES CXXXI., CXXXII., FIGS. 242, 243, 244, 183,
245.

A soft chancre is the result of the contamination of a more or less superficial lesion of the skin by the specific strepto-bacilli described by Ducrey and Unna. They are usually multiple and almost always situated on the genitals—being very rarely extra-genital (Fig. 242); they appear, after an incubation period of twenty-four to forty-eight hours, as ulcers with infiltrated bases, which begin as vesicles, and they correspond in shape to the initial erosive lesions (Figs. 243, 244). The bases of the ulcers—which are generally soft to touch—are pultaceous, the margins sharply defined but irregular in contour and only rarely slightly undermined. If a follicle is infected the resulting follicular chancre is excavated, from overgrowth of granulations round about *ulcus molle elevatum*—Fig. 183). In the course of some weeks the ulcers clear up and become benign, non-infective lesions, although up to that time capable of infinite reproduction by inoculation. In exceptional cases a large ulcer may form from extension in area and depth of the original sore, which may cause considerable destruction of tissue (*ulcus molle gangrænosum*—Fig. 245); this may occur in perfectly healthy individuals, but is less rare in diabetic and cachectic subjects. Still more

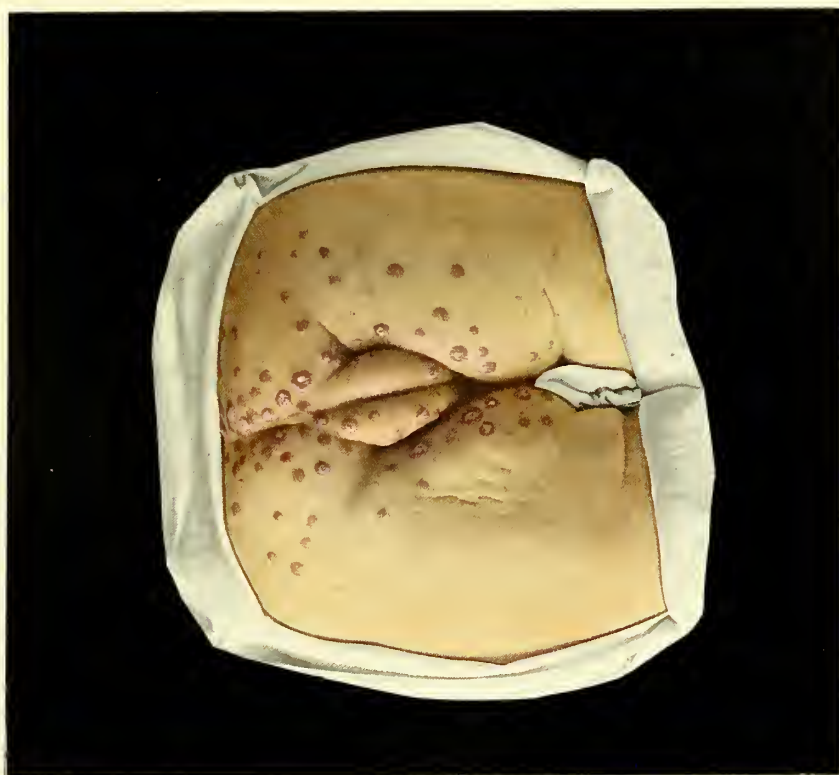
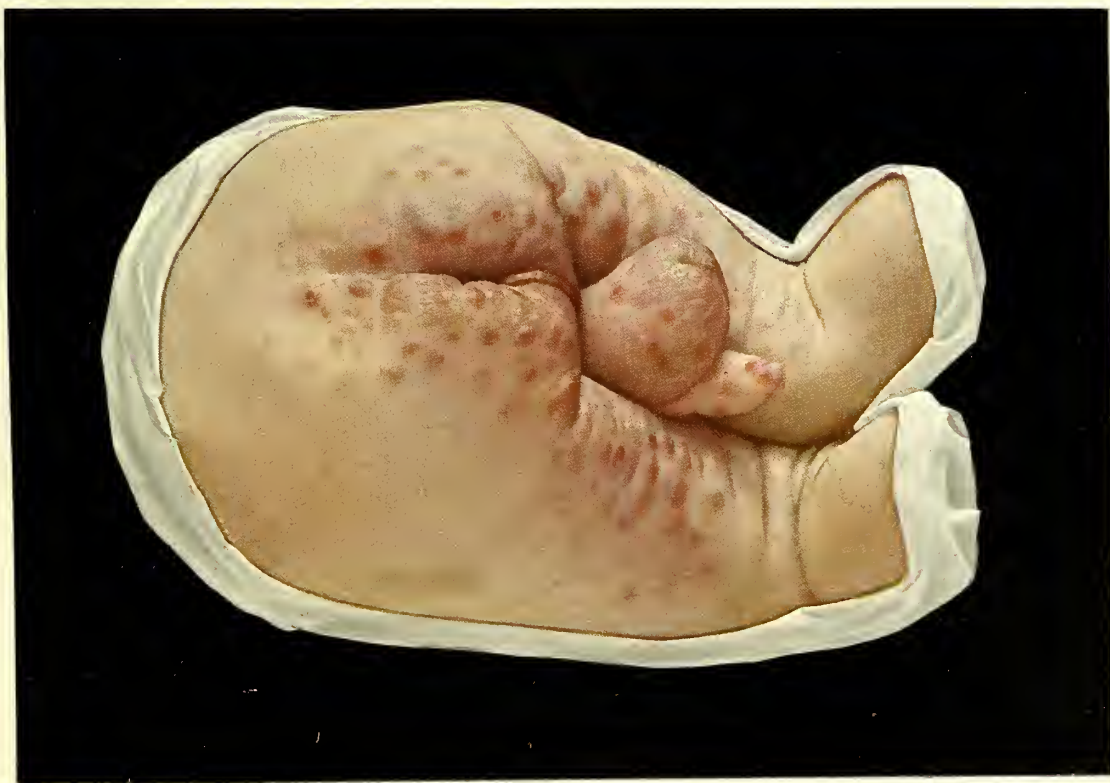


No. 234. Caries syphilitica ossium cranii.



No. 233. Cicatrices palati molles post ulcerationes syphiliticas.





No. 235, 236. Syphilis hereditaria papulosa.





No. 238. Syphilis hereditaria papulosa.



No. 239. Syphilis hereditaria dentium (Hutchinson).



No. 237. Syphilis hereditaria bullosa.

rarely does a soft chancre become serpiginous, healing at one part and spreading at another so that, after an extremely chronic course, extensive areas of the body surface may be gradually invaded.

Soft chancre is a purely local disease, and is complicated only by local participation of the lymphatic apparatus; semi-globular swellings form in the course of the lymphatic ducts (*bubonuli*, Fig. 244), which rupture outwards and sometimes simulate a true chancre. Buboes form in the neighbouring glands (Fig. 183), and may be either simple abscesses or may simulate chancres in appearance, after their rupture.

The **Diagnosis** of soft chancre is easily made in typical cases, having regard to their multiplicity and general clinical characters. Confusion with herpes progenitalis is easily avoided by bearing in mind the superficial character of herpes. The absence of cartilaginous induration and the characters of the lymphatic swellings are to be specially noted in comparing these lesions with the primary sore of syphilis. It must also be remarked that soft chancres, if improperly treated (*e.g.*, by lunar caustic), become indurated and may simulate primary sores; and that the viruses of soft chancre and syphilis may be simultaneously communicated by inoculation (*chancre mixte*). An artificial inoculation—which is a trivial matter—on the abdomen of a patient, facilitates diagnosis.

The **Prognosis** is good in common soft chancres, but must be guarded if they become serpiginous and gangrenous.

The **Treatment** of soft chancre has for its primary object the conversion of a specific sore into a common ulcer. This may be attained by cauterizing

with pure liquid carbolic acid or with radiant-heat from a Paquelin's thermo-cautery; iodoform may then be applied, preferably in alcoholic-ethereal solution, after which the part heals up easily with a weak nitrate-of-silver ointment. Removal under chloride of ethyl, free scraping, or thermo-cauterization, soon accomplish the same purpose. Buboes are best treated by poultices till they soften, when they must be freely opened. Bier's passive congestion method supplemented, perhaps, by a preliminary opening may be tried. They may also be emptied with a trocar and a solution of nitrate-of-silver injected. Chancroidal bubonuli and buboes must be treated like common soft-sores.

Fig. 242. Model in Jullien's Department in Saint Lazare Hospital in Paris (Jumelin). Typical soft chancre on the right forefinger. Several soft chancres were also present on the vulva of the patient.

Fig. 243. Model in Cochin Hospital in Paris (Jumelin). Heurteloup's patient.

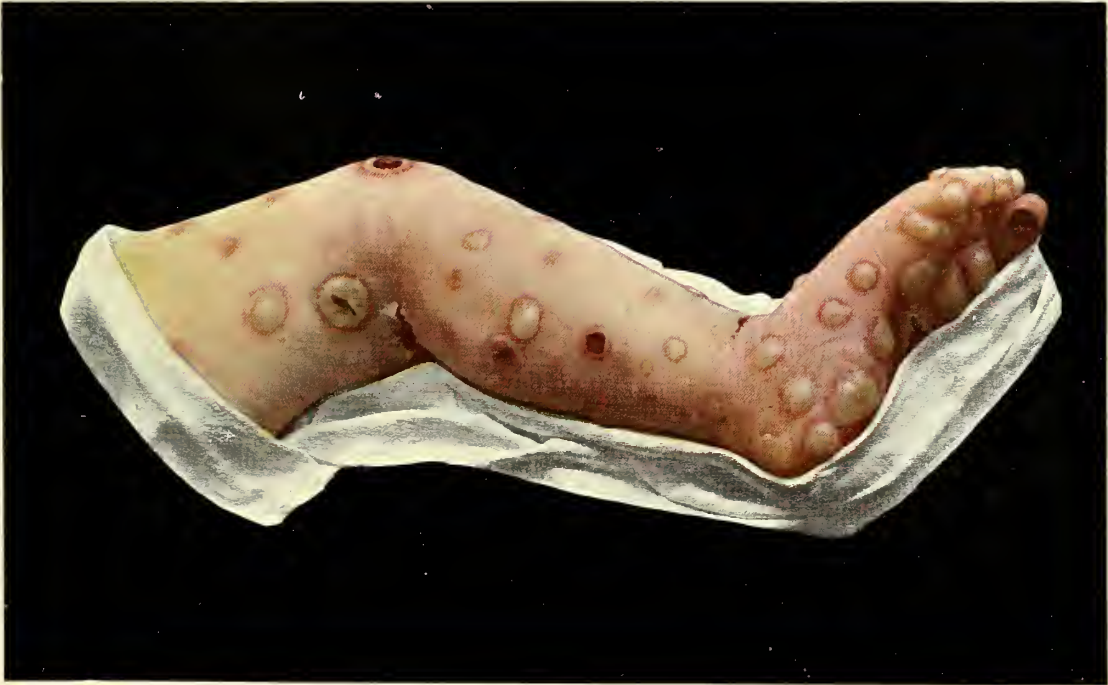
Figs. 183, 244. Models in the Freiburg Clinic (Johnsen).

Fig. 245. Model in Lesser's Clinic in Berlin (Kolbow).





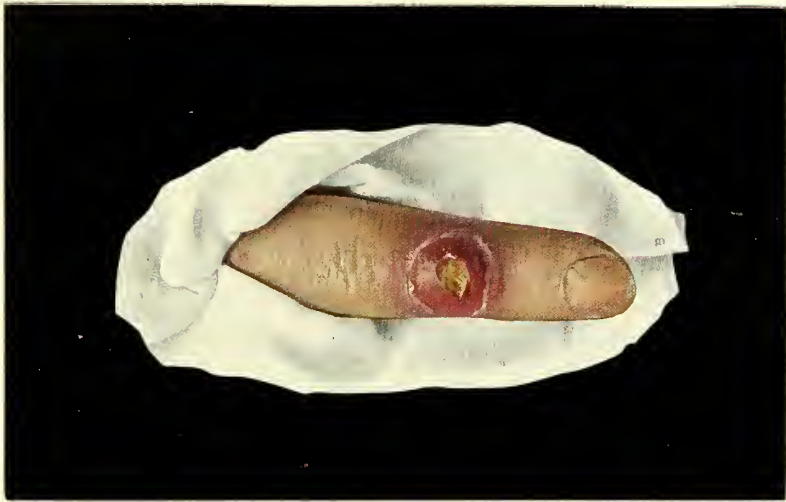
No. 241. Syphilis ossium nasi.



No. 240. Pemphigus syphiliticus.

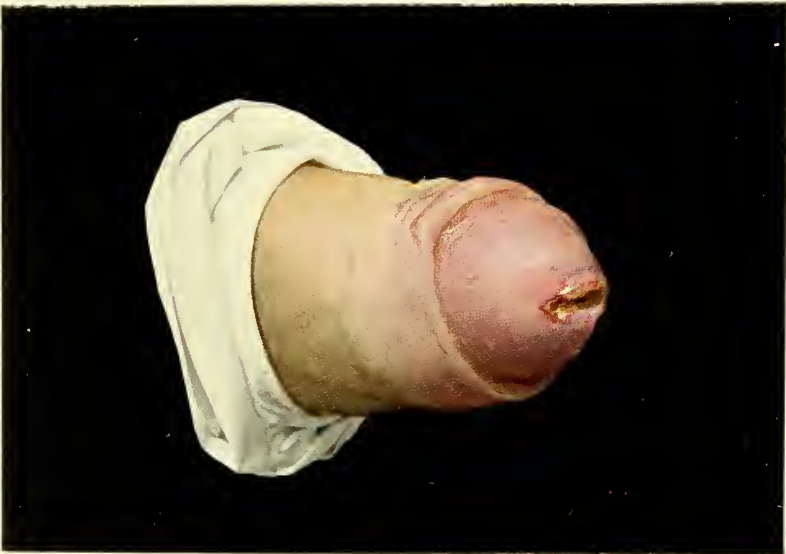
Congenital Syphilis.





No. 242. Ulcus molle digiti.

Soft sores (chancroids)

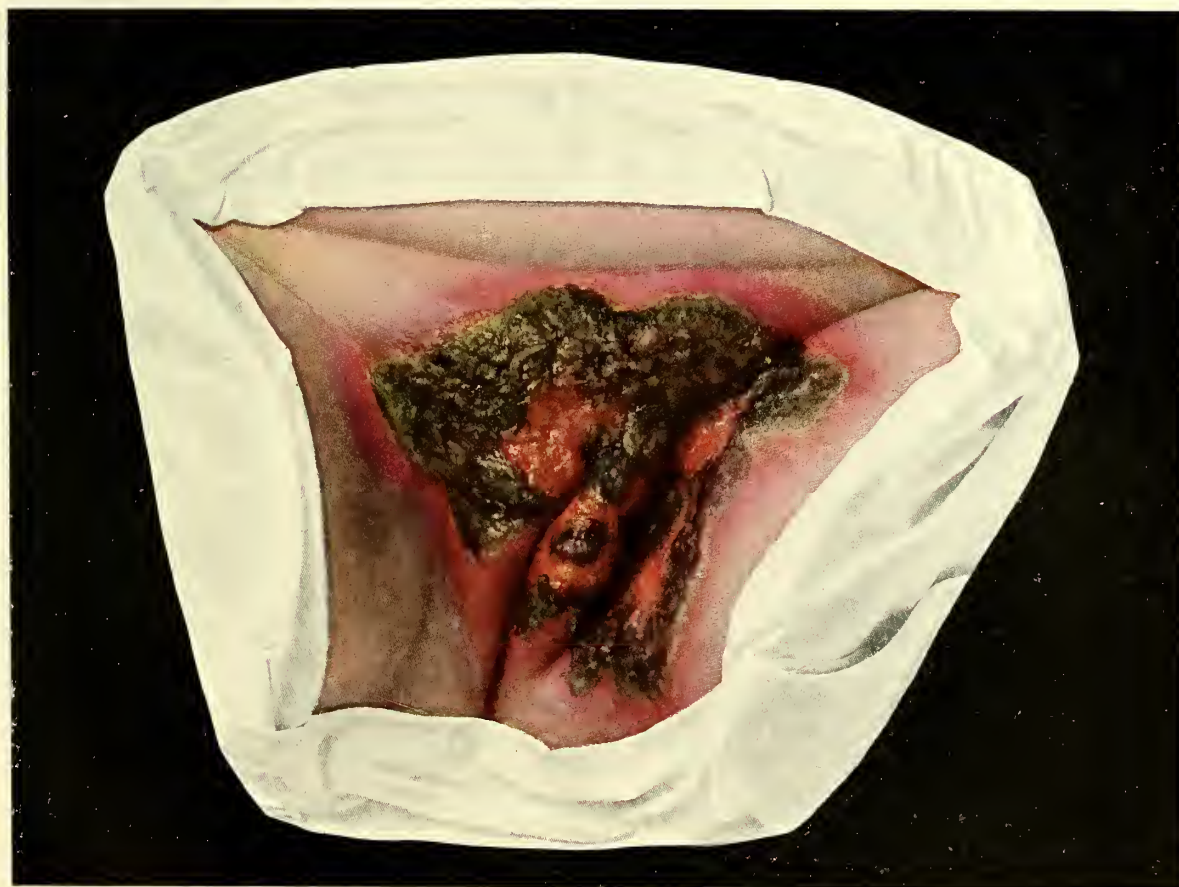


No. 243. Ulcus molle orificii urethrae.

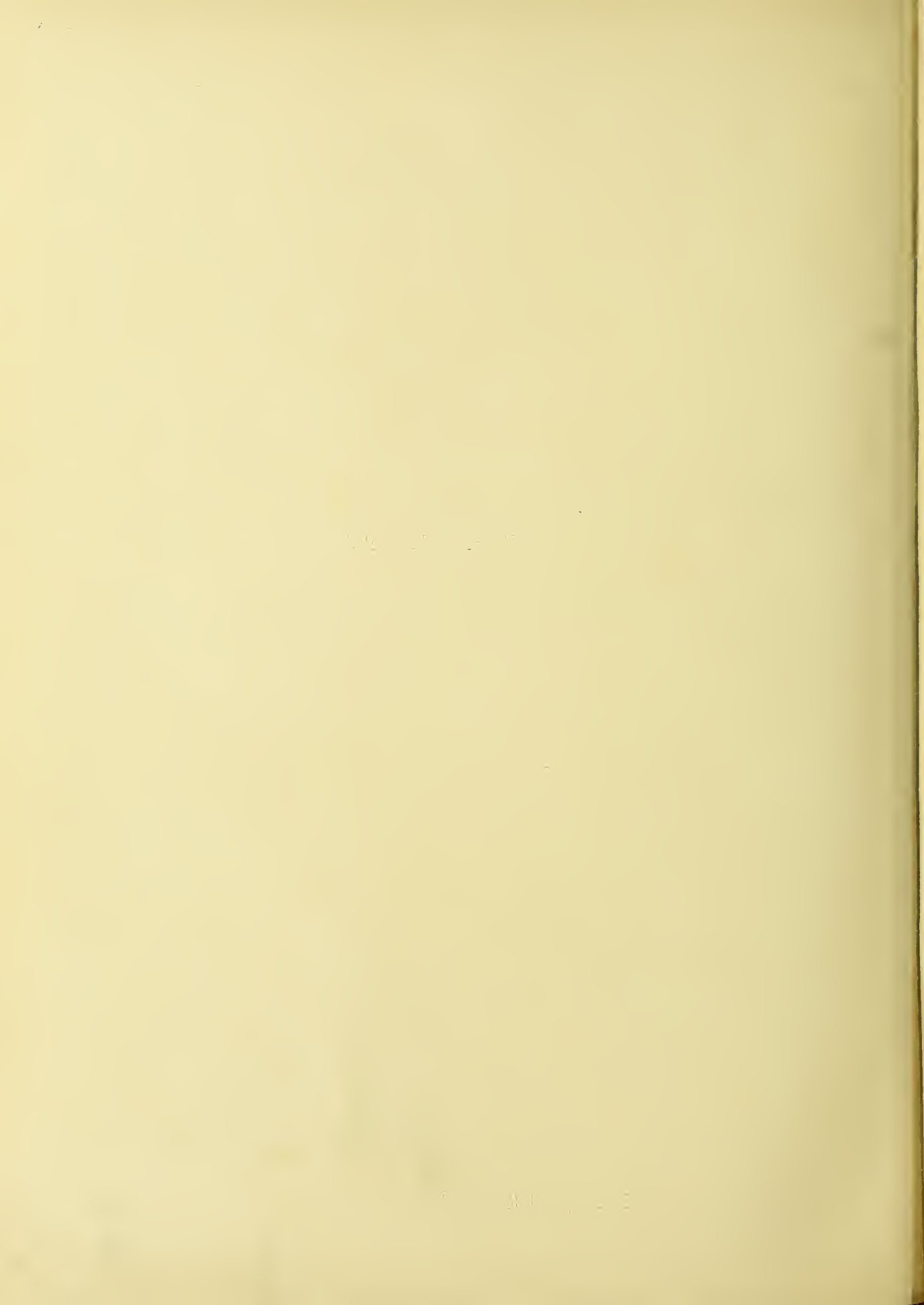




No. 244. *Ulcer mollii*; *Bubonulus*.



No. 245. *Ulcus molle gangraenosum*.



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